

STRENGTHENING PEACE IN COLOMBIA



7th



Quarter Report January - March 2003

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IOM International Organization for Migration
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The internal conflict and the use of urban terror tactics characterized the first trimester of 2003. Three major attacks were carried out just between the 7th of February and the 6th of March. These took place in a fashionable Bogotá Club on a Friday night; in a low class neighborhood located near the airport in Neiva; and in a highly frequented mall in Cucuta.

The *Program for Strengthening Peace in Colombia* during the first quarter of year 2003 (January through March) obligated US\$ **248,152** additional funds for sub-grants, in-kind contributions and contracts to approved projects furthering their impact throughout the country. Also, US\$ **762,109** were disbursed. Key achievements include the following:

1.1 Program Highlights

- ❖ 4 new organizations for an equal number of projects received joint USAID and IOM approval for a total amount of \$350,153. To date, a total of 43 projects have been approved. 14 have been completed and 29 are being implemented.
- ❖ 37% of the budget has been spent supporting the GOC to improve its participation in the peace process; 26%, strengthening peace through civil society organizations; 20%, for implementation of development and peace models, and 17%, for assistance to victims and excluded groups.
- ❖ Activities are carried out in 121 municipalities in 21 departments that directly and indirectly benefit some 182,098 persons (2,000,000 are the direct beneficiaries of the Radio broadcasted programs "Peace Territories" and 548,166 persons, respectively).
- ❖ One peace initiative from the civil society was approved: Pedagogy for Peace and Conflict Resolution, implemented by the *Peace*
- ❖ Three new joint initiatives were launched to support the GOC to improve its participation in the peace and co-existence efforts: Institutional Strengthening of the High Commissioner for Peace Office; *implemented directly by IOM, Day of the Child, Technical Coordination, implemented by FUNLIBRE and coordinated by the First Lady's Office, and Anti-personal Mines Observatory, implemented directly by IOM and coordinated by the Vice-Presidency of the Republic.*
- ❖ Continuous coordination was performed with five governmental bodies, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (Human Memory project), Vice-Minister of Justice and the municipalities of Barrancabermeja, San Vicente del Caguán and San Gil (construction of Peaceful Co-Existence Centers) and the Governorship of Santander for (Building Peace in Santander).
- ❖ The second Peace and Co-Existence Center is ready to be inaugurated in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán. Security constraints have prevented IOM to set a date for the formal inauguration of the building. Projects to promote a co-existence strategy and promote sense of belonging from the community around the center will be launched during the following quarter.
- ❖ A ground breaking ceremony of the Peace and Co-existence Center in San Gil was carried out. Representatives from the *Provincia Guarentina* (19 municipalities) attended. The inauguration is programmed for August 2003.
- ❖ A proposal for extension in time and increase in budget of the Strengthening Peace Program was discussed with USAID.

1.2 Administrative and Financial Briefs

- ❖ Total, cumulative program expenditures reached \$3,079,125.33 by March 30, 2003.
- ❖ Obligations for approved projects totaled \$4,252,835, with an average contribution of \$98,903.13 per project.
- ❖ Total disbursements of \$2,905,147.68 have been made to approved projects, with a remainder of \$1,348,427.32 of unliquidated obligations (pending receipt by IOM of activity and financial reports from sub-grantees and contractors).
- ❖ Leveraging of significant counterpart funds with commitments totaling \$4,199,222 or 49.6% of the total budget for approved projects.

This report is organized as follows:

Section 2 provides contextual information on the Colombian armed conflict, with special emphasis on themes relevant to the Strengthening Peace Program, including Human Rights violations, characterization of the conflict and displacement.

In Section 3, the portfolio of approved projects is analyzed by geographical location (department and region) thematic component and with reference to the context in which these projects are being developed. Likewise, a brief description and status report is provided for new projects and in depth analysis for ongoing projects.

In Section 4, Publications and Videos sponsored by the Program are listed.

In Section 5, financial implementation is detailed by project title, implementing partner, amount of contribution by the Peace Program, total budget and total amount disbursed by IOM.

In Section 6, a plan of action by component of the Program is outlined for the next quarter.

In the Annexes, can be found the official financial report: copies of photographs and visual materials produced under sponsored projects; project cards that include descriptions and status reports of all approved and ongoing projects;

2 CONTEXT

2.1 New Tendencies on the Conflict

The internal conflict and the use of urban terror tactics characterized the first trimester of 2003. Three major attacks were carried out just between the 7th of February and the 6th of March. These took place in a fashionable Bogotá Club on a Friday night; in a low class neighborhood located near the airport in Neiva; and in a highly frequented mall in Cucuta¹, respectively. Preliminary investigations determined that the FARC were responsible for the first two, and the ELN for the third. Less damaging explosive devices were used in smaller cities around the country.

These events lead the government to tighten securing by increasing the presence of the army and the police in the city, and by increasing intelligence activities. The government is also appealing to the international community to obtain solidarity from other countries and their condemnation of the perpetrators of these acts. This diplomatic offensive of the government has achieved important results such as a number of declarations and resolutions that condemn terrorism and the organizations that have carried out terrorist attacks in Colombia. Moreover, a number of nations, including neighbors of Colombia have promised greater collaboration and cooperation in the fight against terror, and have expressed the need to enforce the existing norms against terrorism.

Among the responses of the international community are: the Panamá declaration,² the resolution of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS)³, that of the Security Council of the United Nations⁴, and a joint declaration of the Ministers of Defense and Exterior Affairs of the Andean Countries.⁵ Finally, the Canadian Government announced its decision to include the Colombian illegal groups (FARC, ELN, AUC) in its list of terrorist groups.

At the same time as the attacks were testing the strength of the Colombian people, another piece of news shook life in Colombia. An American aircraft, which apparently was on an intelligence mission, had engine



problems and realized an emergency landing in the woods of Caqueta⁶, a FARC stronghold. The guerrillas immediately killed two agents -a member of the Colombian security forces and an American- and are still holding as hostages the other three individuals on board. In a communiqué released about one week after the incident, the guerrillas requested the suspension of the search and rescue operations in the area arguing that these endangered the lives of the prisoners, and announced that their liberation would only occur when and if an exchange of captured guerrillas for Colombian and American prisoners was agreed upon in a demilitarized area⁷.

¹ The attack in Bogotá occurred on February 7; the one in Neiva on February 14; and the one in Cucuta on March 6

² The presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panamá, and the Minister of State signed the Panama Declaration on February 11. In this declaration they condemn the Bogota attack and express the need that the international community subscribe to and uphold the norms against terrorism.

³ Resolution 837 of February 12, 2003 "condemns terror acts in Colombia". It underlines that attack on the civilian population cannot be justified under any circumstances. It repudiates terrorism and supports the international community's efforts against terrorism in Colombia -including capturing those responsible for these actions. The resolution also supports the war against terror of the Colombian government.

⁴ Resolution 1465 of February 13, 2003, which was approved by the 4706th session of the Security Advisory Board condemns the events in Bogota and instigates all of the Countries to collaborate with the Colombian authorities. Generally, it expresses a strong interest in fighting against all the forms of terrorism.

⁵ The declaration "Compromise for the strengthening and coordination in the fight against terrorism and the coordination of the fight against drugs and the crimes to it connected", of March 12 2003 (in Bogota), was subscribed by the Ministers of the Exterior of Colombia, Perú, Bolivia, Venezuela; the Defense Ministers of Colombia, Perú y Ecuador, the Viceministers of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador y Panamá, and the Director of the Police of Panamá, along with representatives of the Minister of Defense of Bolivia and Brasil, and the delegations of the United Nations and the European Union.

⁶ On the 13 of February in the region of Para, 60 Kilometers from Florencia, department of Caquetá.

⁷ In a communiqué of the Estado Mayor Central of the FARC-EP of February 24 of 2003. In another communiqué, dated March 3 this guerrilla organization made clear that they are not interested in negotiating the release of the "prisoners of war" with the United States, but that they will negotiate their release as part of a prisoner exchange with the Colombian government.

Though the FARC is not capable of confronting the government in a position war, it has acquired enough capacity to encircle important cities. Overall, the actions of the Farc are typical of guerrilla warfare, which avoids direct confrontation with the enemy and the concentration of its forces until what they call the “final phase of the war”. Generally, guerrillas stray away from suffering any kind of defeats, and choose tactical options that are economic in terms of resource expenditure, but powerful in terms of effect. Thus, the recently employed urban warfare tactics seem to aim at dispersing the presence of the government security forces between the countryside and the city so as to dilute their presence everywhere. Moreover, this tactic seems to aim at debilitating the image of the government and its security policy so as to improve their position at a future bargaining table be it for peace negotiations, be it for a humanitarian agreement in regards to a prisoner exchange.⁸

2.2 The government reply

The government continues to put in place the components of its national security policy, (“policies for a democratic security” in Spanish). During this first trimester of 2003, the army of “peasant soldiers” known as “soldados campesinos”⁹ begun to take shape. In March the army trained around 6,000 peasants trained to provide security to their hometowns. This initiative has so far encompassed 142 municipalities, 133 of which had no government presence.¹⁰ The government plans to train another 11,000 peasants in 28 departments by the end of the year.

The outcome of the “Rehabilitation and Consolidation Areas” which were created under the auspices of the state of siege in September of 2002, is still unclear¹¹. The Minister of Defense, Marta Lucía Ramírez sustains that the Arauca policy (perhaps the most important Rehabilitation and Consolidation area) is the pilot project for the government war plan against the illegal groups, corruption, and narco trafficking. She also stated that a balance sheet of the Rehabilitation Areas cannot be produced right away, and that it needs to be written over time as many of the initiatives put in place are long term. “We are not losing the war there- she says- rather, we are recuperating the territory through a multi-faceted plan: increase security, cut the financial supply of the illegal groups, destroy their ties with the political leaders and with locals, and capture the leaders of these groups.”¹²

The locations of the “Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Areas” were determined by a series of factors: 1) the length of time the armed actors have been present in the area, and thus their relationship with the local people; 2) related, the level of the presence of the state; 3) the intensity of the conflict in the area; 4) the presence of resources that the government is interested in or is interested in its opponents not having access to. Though the outcome of the “Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Areas” is uncertain, it is doubtless that these have exacerbated the fighting for territorial control as illegal groups present in these areas may want to keep their domain over strategic and profitable territories firm, or may want to sabotage the initiative of the Uribe government, or both.



Part of the confusion over the success of the “Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Areas” is due to the lack of reliable and unbiased information about what is happening there. A number of journalists have had to abandon these areas for security reasons while others have been intimidated into not talking about the situation. According to some, the intensity of the conflict, including selective murders¹³ and attacks on the infrastructure¹⁴, has increased¹⁵, and the population complains of government abuse.¹⁶

⁸ El Espectador, “The FARC new war: what’s behind the terrorist offensive of the guerrilla?” February 16, 2003, 2-3A.

⁹ This program is for young peasants, who, after a period of training, patrol the area surrounding their hometowns. The objective of the program is to recover territorial control through a greater presence of security forces that are loyal to the government, and the collaboration of the local community.

¹⁰ “The ABC of the peasant soldiers”. Web page of the Colombian Ministry of Defense.

¹¹ These are areas where the presence of the state has increased considerably (e.g., institution, security force), and where the state of siege allows to limit certain democratic rights.

¹² El Tiempo, “Arauca, war lab”, February 2 2003, 1-12.

¹³ The ELN also kidnapped two North American journalists of the Los Angeles Times for 11 days.

¹⁴ El Tiempo, “Arauca, is dark and under a state of siege”, February 2003, 1-5.

¹⁵ El Tiempo, March 9, 10 y 11 de 2003. The newspaper offered reports of the three rehabilitation and consolidation areas, Arauca, Sucre y Bolívar.

¹⁶ The decree 2002 of 2002, which establishes the Rehabilitation and Consolidation areas and the rules for the re-establishment of public order, gives law enforcement the authority to arrest without judge authorization, intercept telephone conversations, searches without warrants, and control the movement of the population.

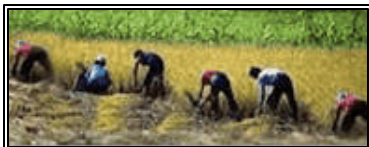
¹⁶ Office of the Commissioner of the United Nations for population control.

The Human Rights Office of the United Nations traveled to Arauca in January. They observed a complex security situation: forced disappearances and selective homicides have increased, car-bombs are used to carry out attacks, death threats are being made to public officials, human rights advocates, and journalists. They recommend the adoption of an integral plan for Arauca that includes the participation of all of the social sectors, and the consideration of regional talks between the Government, the Church, civil society, and the illegal groups.¹⁷ However, the government does not think that regional dialogues are a viable conflict resolution option.

The ELN carried out a roadblock in eastern Antioquia (in the municipalities of San Luis, Granada, Cocorná, San Francisco y San Carlos)¹⁸ that lasted twenty days and was suspended apparently due to insistent requests of locals.¹⁹

The Ministry of Defense provides data that differs substantially from that presented above. According to government information, the level of violence at the National Level has decreased: homicides have dropped by 18% and massacres by 83%, while kidnappings and extortions have dropped by 83% and 50% respectively²⁰, which is a big hit for the illegal groups. The Ministry of defense also reported a decrease in attacks against the energy infrastructure, which dropped by 53% and to populations, which dropped by 82%.²¹ Moreover, the number of deserters has increased by 40% during this trimester, according to the same source.²²

2.3 Illegal crops



According to both the United Nations and the Drug Czar Office, the number of hectares with illicit crops diminished in 2002 for the first time in 10 years. However, according to the first source, drug cultivations dropped by 30%²³, while according to the second, by 15%.²⁴

The two sources coincide on the estimation that the most significant reduction took place in the Departments of Putumayo and Caquetá, and on a minor scale in the Departments of Bolívar, Cauca y Vichada. However, the cultivation in Guaviare and Narino, has increased, doubling in Narino. The biggest producers today are (in descending order): Guaviare, Nariño, Putumayo, Meta, Caquetá and Norte de Santander. These produce around 80% of Colombian coca.

The shift in coca production will imply more fumigation, the intensification of fighting in new areas, and greater displacement and need for humanitarian assistance.

2.4 Talks and Negotiations

Progress on talks and negotiations with different armed groups is unequal. There have been no concrete steps forward in the talks with the ELN despite the mediation of “friendly nations” and Civil Society’s Mediating Commission. In fact, this group declared it outright impossible to solve differences with the Uribe Administration after just a few meetings. The ELN complained that the Administration refused to give political stance to the guerrillas while it is willing to pardon the paramilitary forces, and is receptive to the possibility that they be legalized as a political force.²⁵

The FARC are more interested in making progress on the negotiation of an exchange of captured guerrillas for prisoners of war, than in a peace process. In fact, in a communiqué emitted in February²⁶, they state that they do not recognize the government commission that was created to advance in the negotiations, and in

¹⁷ Colombia Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights. Observatory mission to Arauca, February 2, 2003..

¹⁸ The ELN had declared a road block in the same area at the beginning of January, but this only encompassed the municipalities of Cocorná, Granada and San Luis.

¹⁹ El Tiempo, “Road Block in eastern Antioquia ends”, March 29 de 2003, 2,8.

²⁰ Ministry of Defense (web page), 31 March 2003.

²¹ Ministry of Defense (web page), 1 April 2003

²² Ministry of Defense (web page), 13 April 2003.

²³ United Nations, Office on Drugs and Crime, “Colombia, Coca Survey for 2002: Preliminary Report” March, 2003.

²⁴ El Tiempo, “Cultivations dropped by 15%”, Febrero 28, 2003, 1,18.

²⁵ El Espectador, “Uribe means war”, March 16 2003, 6 A.

²⁶ Communiqué of the Estado Mayor Central of the FARC. February 8, 2003.

later communiqués²⁷ they reiterate the same position requesting that an official negotiating team be nominated and be given the capacity to negotiate. The FARC also requests that negotiations occur in a demilitarized zone inside of Colombia.

Differently from the process with the FARC and the ELN, where there have been no breakthroughs and none are in sight, the talks with the paramilitary are making some headway. Though important sectors of the paramilitary have chosen not to participate²⁸, leaders of 34 groups have signed a press release (as did the government) stating their interest in the advancement of the negotiations²⁹. The fact that such a high number of paramilitary groups have shown interests in negotiating contradicts allegations that Carlos Castaño, the leader of the AUC is alone in the peace process.³⁰

However, the process is not without obstacles and challenges. First, there is the fact that the paramilitary forces are formed of largely independent groups that are dispersed in different areas of the vast Colombian territory, posing logistical challenges for demobilization. Second, these groups have different interests and priorities. Third, it is unclear at this point whether the groups are cohesive and thus whether the leaders have the authority to represent the will of important and/or numerous members of their groups. Fourth, the challenges for the government to control and secure potential demobilization sites cannot be underestimated. Fifth, it is necessary for the paramilitaries to cease the hostilities, which they have not been able to do consistently so far³¹, in order for the negotiations to produce any results.

2.5 Political and Economic Notes

The referendum is the most relevant issue in the political arena. The referendum has already been approved by Congress but requires the support of the Constitutional Court in order to be authorized. Likely obstacles to the referendum are the “no vote” campaign instigated by certain political and social sectors, and possible legislation that might hinder its implementation.

For example, in the last weeks Congress has debated a political reform, which contains some articles opposed to, and some similar to those of the referendum. The Administration attempted to veto it³², but to no avail. Finally, the Administration reached an agreement with the main political parties to eliminate those questions that could hinder success of the referendum.³³

According to a recent poll³⁴, the referendum has not suscitated much enthusiasm on the part of society; in fact, it is unlikely that it will reach even the minimum number of votes necessary to be approved. Generally the polls show that the population is either indifferent or ignorant about the articles of the referendum. For example, 95% of Colombians have not read the text that they will be requested to vote on; 75% are either little or not interested in the subject; 55% do not know what purpose it serves; 72% do not know when it will take place, and 47% either will not vote or probably will not vote.

There are two relevant subjects in the economic front: the migre results of Uribe's economic policy in terms of employment, inflation and economic growth, and the lukewarm feeling in regard to the National Development Plan.

Generally, unemployment has remained at the same levels as in 2002 (approximately 17%), though in the last trimester of 2002 it climbed to higher levels. There actually is a tendency of unemployment to be lower in bigger cities and higher in the countryside. One explanation for the relative increase of unemployment in the rural areas is the success of the crop fumigation³⁵, which pushes people away from illegal crops and into unemployment. This also poses a new challenge for the reactivation of agricultural production and husbandry.

The fact that inflation has passed 3% this trimester alone, is worrisome. This is a sign that it will be challenging to comply with the agreements reached with the IMF. The Attorney General Office questions the

²⁷ Communiqué of the Estado Mayor Central of the FARC . April 13, 2003.

²⁸ The Metro faction did not participate since the beginning and in January the Élder Cárdenas faction announced its abstention. Together, these factions make up 1/3 of the paramilitary forces

²⁹ AUC communiqué dated 21 March 2003.

³⁰ El Espectador, “Castaño's loneliness: there is no consensus for negotiations in the AUC” March 9 2003, 10 A.

³¹ El Tiempo, “The paramilitary do not give up”, February 25, 2003, 1,3.

³² El Tiempo, “Fight in the Senate for the political reform”, April 3 2003, 1,6.

³³ El Tiempo, “Emasculation of the political reform”, April 4 2003, 1,9.

³⁴ Semana Magazine, “The Referendum is suffering”, March 31, 2003

³⁵ Semana Magazine, “Landless. Unemployment in the cities is lower but it rises in the rural areas: fumigation is part of the explanation” April 7, 2003.

economic goals of the government and does not believe that growth will be above 1.2% this year, and thus it is unlikely that the current economic crisis will be surpassed during this Administration.³⁶

3 PROGRAM STATUS

The table below provides very detailed information regarding the projects by component and implementing partner, including its geographical coverage and the direct, indirect beneficiaries and extended impact. 43 projects have been approved, benefiting 182,098 persons directly and 548,166 indirectly. Also, an extended impact of the Program has reached some 12,350,890 people.

#	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED IMPACT		
1	Community Strengthening for Peace, Recovery and Conflict Resolution	VALLENPAZ	5,000 people	18,000 people	25,000 in beneficiary communities	Cauca, Valle del Cauca	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
1A	Community Strengthening for Peace, Recovery and Conflict Resolution (2 nd Phase)	VALLENPAZ	6,310 people	18,000 people	25,240 persons	Valle del Cauca	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
2	Strengthening of Colombian Confederation of NGOs	CCONG	250 NGO workers	2,000 database users	10,000 beneficiaries of NGO projects	Chocó, Meta, Santander, Quindío	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
3	Reconciliation through Assistance for Victims of Conflict in Magdalena Medio Region	Comisión Viday Paz	1,000 people	4,000 people	2,500 persons in beneficiary communities	Magdalena Medio	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
4	Sumas y Restas: Movie on the Personal and Societal Dangers of the Drug Trade	Ducha Fría Producciones	50 "natural" actors	10,000 viewers in target audience	1,000,000 movie viewers	Antioquia	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
5	Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz	100 public officials	5,000 persons in close involvement with the Peace Process	National	National	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
5a	Systematization for Easy Reference of Peace Processes in Colombia	Ideas para la Paz	50 employees of the NGO	2,000 regular database users	5,000 occasional database users	National	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
5b	Capacity-building in Communications & Information Technology	Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz	4 public officials	8 computer equipment users	Office of the High Commissioner	National	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process

³⁶ El Espectador, "The economy will only grow by 1.2%" March 16 2003, 5B.

#	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED IMPACT		
5c	Sub-contracts to specialized consultants	Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz	50 public officials	60 documents readers	National	National	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
6	Peace & Negotiation Training at the University and Community Levels	CONFECAMARAS and Observatorio para la Paz	700 students and local leaders	3,500 students and community members	1,000,000 community members	Bogotá, Atlantic coast Region	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
7	Media Professionalization Research Project and Journalism Website	Medios para la Paz	2,500 journalists and regular Web Site users	5,000 Occasional Web Site users	Journalists in Colombia	Bogotá, Antioquia, Caquetá, Valle del Cauca, Santander, Nariño, Córdoba	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
8	Construction of a Gender-Focused Proposal for Peace Negotiations	HUMANIZAR	700 women	15,000 womens' groups, web-site users and recipients of Agenda for Peace	10,000 persons who read the agenda, and occasional web site users.	National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
9	Saint Mateo Decision: Movie on Demobilization and Reintegration Experiences	Observatorio para la Paz	50 former combatants	200 former combatants in NGOs, 250 former child soldiers	1,800,000 television viewers	National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
10	Institutional Strengthening of CONFEPAZ and Research Project on War-Handicapped Persons	CONFEPAZ	210 present & projected members	2,000 assisted in follow-up activities	War-handicapped population	Antioquia	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
10 a	Research, Dissemination and Attention Project on War-Handicapped Persons	CONFEPAZ	1,000 persons attended for the project.	4,000 beneficiaries of the research.	War-handicapped population of Santander and Norte de Santander.	Santander, Norte de Santander and Antioquia.	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
11	Virtual Library and Research Center on Ethnic Minorities & Human Rights	Fundación Hemera	2,050 NGO workers and regular Web Site users	5,000 occasional Web Site users	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	National	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
12	Visible Vote: Website on congressional and presidential candidates	Revista Semana & Transparencia	5,000 regular Web Site users (voters)	15,000 occasional Web Site users (voters)	Electors in general	National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations

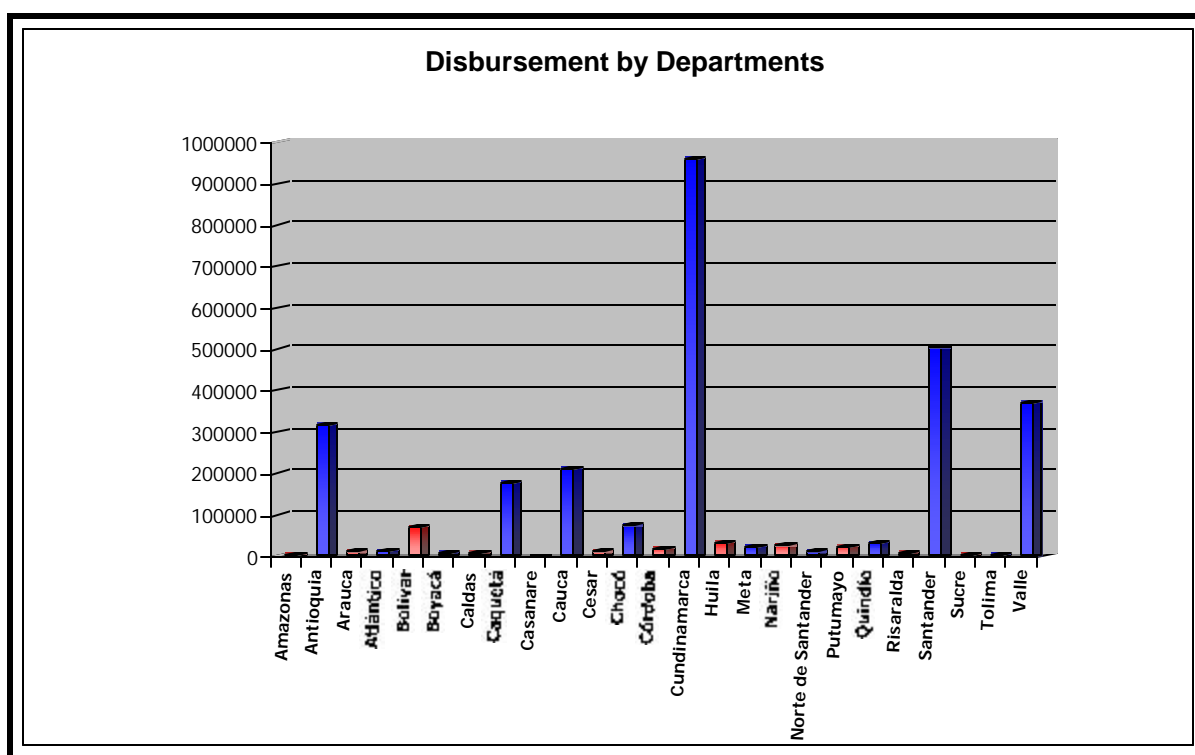
#	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED IMPACT		
13	Community Strengthening for Development, Indigenous Culture and Conflict Resolution	Embera Katio	706 Embera Katio	500 members of other indigenous groups	22,000 residents in the Orito municipality	Putumayo	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
14	Entrepreneurial and Psychosocial Support to War-handicapped Persons	Fundación Amigos de los Limitados	100 handicapped persons	400 family members of beneficiaries	War-handicapped population	Antioquia	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
15	Congress and Visible candidates	Universidad de Los Andes	2,000 participants in civic education activities & readers of the paper pamphlet	4,000 citizens	500,000 recipients	National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
16	Private Sector Research & Perspective on Peace Negotiations	Fundación Empresarial	581 public officials and members of trade boards	5,000 persons involved in peace process	National	Bogotá/ National	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
17	Education and Recreation Centers for Children in High-Conflict Zones, Ludotecas Naves	Corporación Día del Niño	80 <i>Ludotecarios</i>	70,000 children using the Ludotecas	140,000 parents	National	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
18	Workshop in Democratic Culture and Tolerance for the Electoral process.	Universidad Sergio Arboleda	700 seminar assistants	1,050 NGO members and government organizations	1,750 beneficiaries of NGOs and government organizations	Bogotá	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations
19	Support to the Activities of OFP	Organización Femenina Popular	3,027 beneficiaries of small loans and regular service at soup kitchens	3,358 OFP Members, beneficiaries' families of micro-credit and occasional users of the soup kitchens	5,000 residents in the municipalities of work.	Magdalena Medio	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
20	Center for Peaceful Co-existence in Barrancabermeja	Alcaldía Barrancabermeja	20,500 regular users of the Center	40,500 occasional users of the Center	50,000 resident in the municipality	Magdalena Medio	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
21	Recovery of Social Fabric and Agricultural Development in War-Torn Communities of Cauca	Fundemos	1,200 beneficiaries of loans, trained persons and their families	2,850 other residents of Silvia and Caldono	15,000 residents in the municipalities.	Silvia and Caldono, Cauca	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models

#	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED IMPACT		
22	Land and Conflict in Eastern Antioquia - Research and Pilot Project	Corporación Jurídica Libertad	250 persons provided land-title; 600 persons trained	250 persons provided land-title post-intervention by trained committees	3,000 rural residents.	Eastern Antioquia	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
23	Center for Peaceful Co-existence in San Vicente del Caguán	Alcaldía San Vicente Del Caguán	40,000 users of the center for two years	5,000 occasional users	12,000 residents in the municipality	San Vicente Del Caguán, Caquetá	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
24	International Seminar on Negotiation and Reintegration of Ex combatants	IOM	Not implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented	Bogotá	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
25	Culture declares Peace to Colombia	Fondo Mixto de Cultura del Huila	450 participants at event.	500 members of cultural organizations.	12,000 residents in the municipality	San Agustín (Huila)	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
26	Educational and economic strengthening for afro - Colombians	SHADAI	900 beneficiaries of loans and, trained persons.	3,600 family members.	3,000 residents in the municipalities.	Cali, El Cerrito, Florida y Guacarí (Valle)	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
27	Educational and training Program for households women.	FINDES	1000 women beneficiaries of loans and trained persons.	2,400 family members of the women	30,000 residents	Buga (Valle)	Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models
28	"Ten years of persistence"	Red de Mujeres Chocoanas	41 members of organizations	160 members of the organizations	800 beneficiaries of the organizations.	Quibdó (Chocó)	Assistance to victims and excluded groups
29	Chocó belongs to Colombia too	Hemera	60 persons attended the Forum	240 persons who belong to the participating entities.	2,000 forum attendees	Quibdó (Chocó)	Assistance to victims and excluded groups..
30	Democratic Participation Alternatives for Municipal Government	FENACON	28,209 people	154,500 people	5.500.000 people from the prioritized departments	Departamento de Norte de Santander, Cesar, Arauca, Chocó, Huila, Caquetá, Cauca y Nariño.	

#	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED IMPACT		
31	Strengthening the Luis Carlos Galán Institute for Developing Democracy and the Young People's School for Peace in Barrancabermeja.	Instituto Luis Carlos Galán	60 persons.	240 persons.	600 youngsters from Barrancabermeja	Bogotá and Barrancabermeja (Santander)	Support the Colombian Government's institutions
32	Regional Indigenous Assembly in North Cauca	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Cauca	2,000 persons delegated by the organizations attended the congress	17,700 beneficiaries from the attending organizations.	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	Buenos Aires, Jambaló, Toribio, Caloto, Corinto, Miranda and Santander de Quilichao (Cauca)	Assistance to victims and Excluded Groups.
33	Human Memory	Alto Comisionado para la Paz	63 persons	256 public officials from Presidency	Citizens of Colombia who will benefit from a peace agreement		Support the Colombian Government's agencies
34	Center for Peaceful Co-existence in San Gil (Santander)	Alcaldía de San Gil	31,000 users of the center	35,000 occasional users of the center.	70,000 people from the Guantentina Province (19 municipalities)	San Gil, Santander.	Support the Colombian Government's agencies
35	Colombia Listens, Colombia Walks, Colombia Sees	Presidencia de la República	557 disabled persons	2,228 family members	Freedom of mobility and decrease of visual and auditive impairment will raise possibilities for income generation	National	Support to Colombian Government's Institutions
36	Radio Program: Peace Territories	Corporación Nuevo Arcoiris	2,000 persons	35,000 radio listeners in Cundinamarca	2,000,000 radio listeners nation wide	National	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation.
37	Drawing Contest: Walls for Peace	Center for Peaceful Co-existence / IOM	45 young people who belong to juvenile organizations	40,500 residents of the nearby area	50,000 residents in the municipality	Barrancabermeja	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives.
38	Strengthening of Peace Commissioners Offices	Fundación Social	30 departmental and municipal Peace Commissioners	450 members of the groups of influence in each department	Residents of the municipalities or departments where the peace commissioners perform their job	National	Support to the GOC

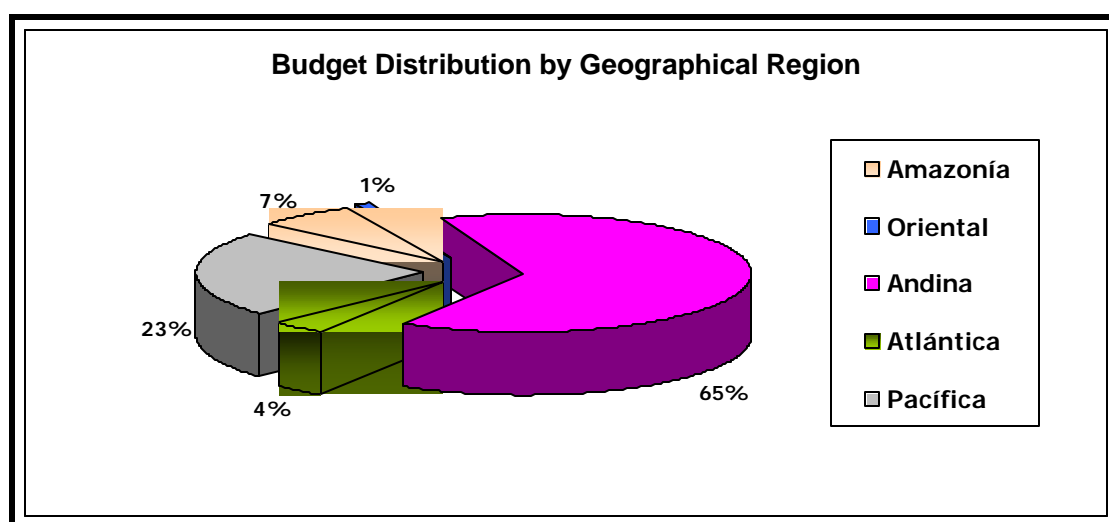
#	PROJECT	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	BENEFICIARIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	COMPONENT
			DIRECT	INDIRECT	EXTENDED IMPACT		
39	Institutional Strengthening of ASFAMIPAZ	ASFAMIPAZ	352 members of ASFAMIPAZ	1,760 relatives	2,000 people benefited from the organization work	National	Strengthening Peace through Initiatives from the Civil Society
40	Technical Coordination of the Children's Day - 2003	Fundación Colombiana para el Tiempo Libre y la Recreación FUNLIBRE	20,000 children	10.000 relatives	Children in general	National	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives
41	Landmine Observatory	Presidency of the Republic / IOM	288 persons trained	450 funcionarios de 9 departamentos	54,000 people equivalent to the 30% of the population of 9 departments	Bolívar, Cauca, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Cesar, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Casanare.	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
42	Peace Pedagogy and Conflict Resolution	Observatorio para la Paz	260 students and community leaders	1,000 family members of the leaders that benefit from the training	Communities benefited from the leader's knowledge in solving conflicts	Bogotá, Medellín	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives
43	Institutional Strengthening for the High Commissioner for Peace Office	High Commissioner for Peace / IOM	15 public Officials from the High Commissioner for Peace Office	256 public officers from Presidency	Citizens of Colombia	National	Support GOC to improve participation in the peace process
TOTAL			182,098	548,166	12,350,890		

3.1 Budget Distribution By Department



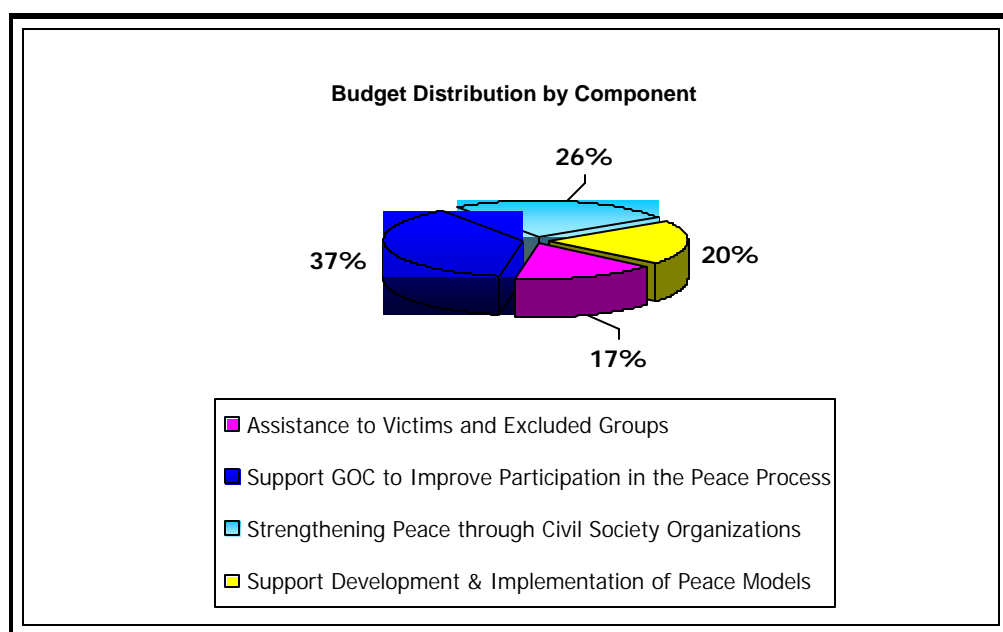
The Department that accounts for a greater allocation of resources is Cundinamarca with a total of US\$ 960,083.13, appropriated to Support to GOC to Improve its Participation in the Peace Process and Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations. It is followed by Santander (US\$ 502,847.00). This can be explained by the two Co-existence Centers (Support GOC to Improve Participation in the Peace Process) for which significant resources have been disbursed. Valle (US\$ 370,896.77). In this case, the project being implemented by *Vallenpaz* (Support Development & Implementation of Peace Models) stands out the department of Valle as a big receptor of the Peace Program.

3.2 Budget Distribution By Geographical Region



As shown in the graph above, the Andean region takes 65% of the Strengthening Peace Program funds. The second largest recipient is the Pacific region, being followed by the Amazon, Atlantic and Oriental regions.

3.3 Budget Distribution By Component



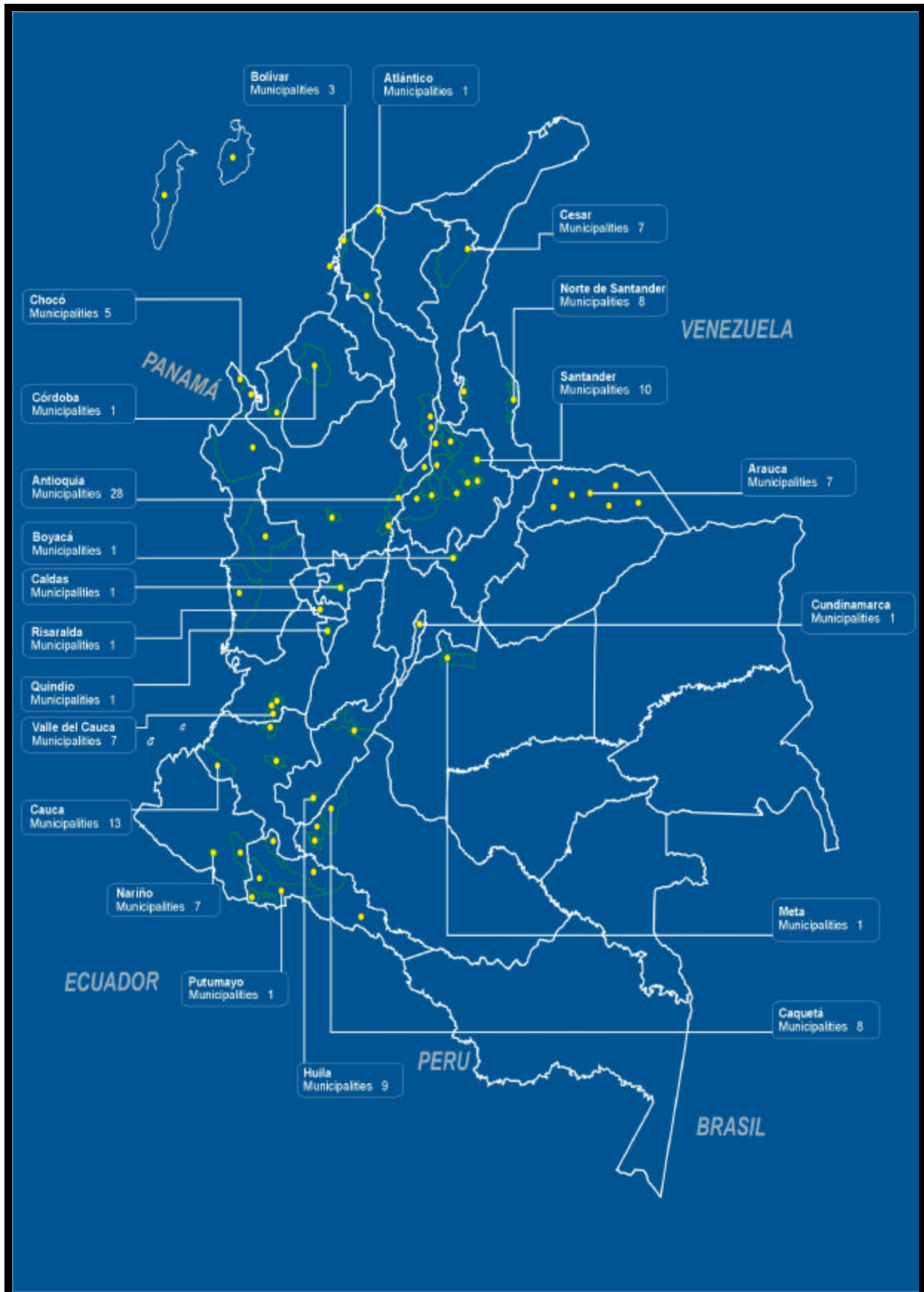
As we can see above, 37% of the budget has been allocated to the Support of the GOC to improve its participation in peace and co-existence efforts, with cumulative disbursements of US\$1,084,700. During this quarter US\$ 291,775.7 were disbursed. New projects under this component were approved: Institutional Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and Day of the Child (Presidency of the Republic) and the Anti-Personal Mines Observatory (Vice-Presidency of the Republic). Some other projects under this component are: Colombia Listens, Colombia Walks, Colombia Sees led by the First Lady's Office and the Co-existence Centers of Barrancabermeja, San Gil and San Vicente del Caguán, which implementation is also coordinated with the Ministry of Interior and Justice and the High Commissioner for Peace Office.

The second largest component in terms of financial investment continues to be the Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations (26%), with total disbursements of US\$761,496 to date. Out of which, US\$397,179.37 were disbursed during this quarter. A new project under this component was approved: Peace Pedagogy and Conflict Resolution Program (*Observatorio para la Paz*). Some other projects under this component are: Congress and Visible Candidates (*Universidad de los Andes*), Paint Contest: Walls for Peace; Youth School for Peace (*Instituto Luis Carlos Galán*); Private Sector Research & Perspective on Peace Negotiations (Fundación Empresarial); Town Meetings (*FENACON*) and Radio Program, Peace Territories (*Fundación Arcoiris*).

The third largest component in terms of financial investment continues to be the Support to Development Projects and the Implementation of Peace Models (20%), with cumulative disbursements of US\$572,835. Out of which US\$144,227.2 were spent during this quarter. It includes the following projects: Second phase of the Community Strengthening for Peace, Recovery and Conflict Resolution (*Vallenpaz*); Recovery of Social Fabric and Agricultural Development in war-Torn Communities of Cauca (*Fundemos*); Educational and Economic Strengthening for Afro-Colombians (*Shadai*) and education and Training Program for Household Single Mothers (*Findes*).

3.4 Map of Geographical Coverage

The Program has focused its intervention in the departments of Antioquia (23%, 28 municipalities); Cauca (11%, 13 municipalities); Santander (8%, 10 municipalities), Huila (7%, 9 municipalities) Caquetá (7%, 8 municipalities). These four departments account for 56% of the municipalities covered by the Program (139).



3.5 Description of New Projects

During this trimester four projects were approved, three of those projects are under the Support to the Colombian Government component and one under the Civil Society Strengthening Initiatives component.

3.5.1 Support to the Colombian Government (GOC)

1. *Celebration of the Day of the Child (Día Del Niño).* To support the office of the First Lady of the nation an agreement for a total contribution of the Peace Program of US\$62,855, was signed with the Funlibre Foundation, they will be in charge of giving a new look to this celebration, a different perspective than a commercial or business outlook; in order to decentralize the activities it will be the responsibility of each of the first ladies of all of the municipalities and departments to join with private companies to structure and offer activities relevant to each of the components of the program of the General Plan of Children and Recreation: Scouting (explorando-ando), Health Promotion (saludable-mente), Creating Small Businesses (emprendedora-mente), and Community Participation (participando-ando).
2. *Strengthening of the Observatory of Anti-personal Mines.* This project falls under the Human Rights program in the office of the Vice-President of the Republic. The Observatory is the base of the Information System Action against Anti-personal Mines. This observatory is in charge of gathering, systemizing, centralizing and updating all of the information about the subject, and also facilitating decision making about prevention, marking, mapmaking, mine removal and attention to the victims. Resources were allocated for a total amount of US\$ 110,355.
3. *Assistance to the High Commissioner for Peace Office.* This assistance consists of the contracting of experts in negotiations and conflict resolution, who assist the management of the High Commissioner, in the creation of special documents or institutional dialogues, and in the engineering of a system that would be responsible to the information system in charge of negotiating and tabulating the interviews of confidential encounters with people that have been involved the peace processes. The project also provides tickets and expenses to individuals who need to travel to complete their activities: Another component of the project is to provide office supplies and purchase computers and software for the information systems. Resources were allocated for a total amount of US\$ 51,620.

3.5.2 Support to the Civil Society Peace Initiatives.

This component supports the extension of the Research Project on Education for Peace of the Observatory for Peace. This outreach will be done under the diploma curriculum for Education for Peace. The academic training will be directed at university students and community leaders. The university diploma will be carried out in Bogotá, by the Javeriana University. The community diploma will be extended outside of Bogotá to the communities of Kennedy, Engativa and Ciudad Bolívar. Resources were allocated for a total amount of US\$ 76,943.

3.6 In Depth Analysis For Specific Projects

3.6.1 Support to the Colombian Government Agencies (*Instituto Luis Carlos Galán*)

The Luis Carlos Galán Institute for the Development of Democracy was created in 1989, but since 1994 the institute has been carrying out projects on the Culture of Peace and Law, Institutional Strengthening and Democratic Leadership.

In order to realize its objective, the institute has been implementing the project of The Leadership School “*escuela de liderazgo*” with fifty young adults between sixteen and twenty five years of age who come from community five, from the ciudad of Barrancabermeja. Specifically within the Co-existence Center.

These young people deal with complicated and difficult issues, facing not only economic crises, due to the social and political situation, but also due to the armed conflict that exists in the Magdalena Medio area.

Faced with this conflict, it is necessary to develop short and long term educational strategies that stimulate the youth to participate in the institutional design of new frameworks of interaction of social and political

action. This is done through designing socialization strategies around knowledge, democratic values and practices that call for a peaceful solution to the conflicts and political and social cohesion.

The project was started in the month of February with the selection of four tutors who were in charge of accompanying the process of the youth. In March, the invitation was extended to the youth among juvenile organizations (identified in a previous study), colleges, universities and churches. In April training will begin.

This training seeks to develop in the young people capacities for analysis, deliberation and management, revolving around their democratic institutions and the social and political participation of their community.

By the end of the project, it is expected that fifty of the youth will have been sensitized to the importance of social cooperation and the peaceful resolution of conflicts, likewise it is expected that the youth will become multipliers of the democratic processes in Barrancabermeja.

3.6.2 Support Development Projects and Implementation of Peace Models (*Shadai*)

The Business and Environmental Corporation Shadai is a NGO founded in 1997, located in the Municipality of El Cerrito– Valle del Cauca, it's objective is to contribute to the integral formation, individual as well as collective of Afro-Colombian families, based on the principles of liberty, responsibility, solidarity, participation and spirituality.

In order to realize it's objective, Shadai developed a project hoping to improve the educational and economic conditions of two hundred and fifty Afro-Colombian families, who have suffered internal displacement and violence that is the product of the armed conflict.

In August of 2020 the municipalities of Cali, Florida, El Cerrito, y Cerrito and Guacari, were selected to develop the following activities: Teaching Reinforcement, Children's Schools, Parent's School, Documentation Centers, and the implementation of small productive projects.

The results of each of these activities has been very successful: The installation of the Documentation Center in the six villages, has brought the children and adolescents of the community benefits and room to realize their academic goals. The documentation centers, also have helped the activities of the Program of Teaching Reinforcement that has improved the academic achievement of the children and provided tools to improve the relationships within the nuclear and social family. It also has brought psychosocial assistance to both the children and parents. Similarly, the Parent's School has provided the mothers and fathers with room to grow on both personal and family level. This school reinforces the work being done by the children with the goal to create changes of attitude within the family.

On behalf of the Children's School they are developing a process of training that is both educational and vocational to improve the self esteem of the children and improve their relationships with their parents and community. The young people who complete the training will work in the identification and implementation of six projects to help improve their family economic situation.

As a result of the implementation of the project we hope to strengthen the nuclear and social family, by empowering and motivating the attendees and showing them a different escape from the economic and social crises, therefore preventing the youth from joining in illegal groups.

3.6.3 Strengthening Civil Society Initiatives (Peace Territories Radio Program)

In the second semester of 2001, a radio program was started in the station of RCN *Territorios de Paz*, which in the first phase reached a significant percentage of the audience in the 859 municipalities where it was broadcasted, thanks to the network of regional transmitters.

The program showed the importance of initiative and consolidation in our country, basic principles of a peace culture while looking for a political solution to the Colombian armed conflict and the consolidation of the strengths of the people in the daily construction of reconciliation and tranquility.

The Program "*Territorios de Paz*", is in a new phase thanks to the assistance that has come about under a signed agreement with the Corporation *Nuevo Arco Iris* sponsoring the transmission of twenty four programs of "*Territorios de Paz*", on a weekly basis, with national coverage.

The program is broadcasted for the basic channel of the National Radio System, RCN, in the frequency of 777 AM, reaching 914 municipalities in Colombia. The objective of this program is to promote, extend and strengthen a peace culture that favors a peaceful resolution of the conflicts, the construction of peace and the extension of the scope of the application of human rights in Colombia. Also, looking for an exchange of experiences about the positive treatment of the conflicts; the spread of the strengths of the peace process and a tranquility realized by Colombians in all of the county, the education of the listeners in the problems of peace and war; the gradual reconstruction and a permanent promise from the Colombian people for peace and social justice and the elimination of all forms of violence.

The format of the program is divided in four:

- Territory and Peace: dedicated to the analysis of peace within all the national territory, peace initiatives, leadership and regional works for peace.
- Peace Current Events: Dedicated to the analysis of the last events in matters of peace and war. Broadcasting of news and peace facts.
- The World of Peace: Presents the international experience within the scope of a pacific solution to the armed conflict; informs on international cooperation on this matter and on international academic activities.
- Clip on Human Rights: Its specific purpose is the education in human rights for those cases where the program has not made special reference to the matter.

During this quarter, five programs were developed with the themes alluding to the knowledge of peace and focusing on the peace initiatives developed in the different fields. The themes that were developed were:

The first program "Tarso, Territory of Peace", was dedicated to the experience of the Municipal Constituent Assembly of this municipality, its evolution, teachings and difficulties.

On the occasion of the International Women's Day the program "Rights of Women" was issued where a balance was done on the situation of women rights in Colombia.

In order to analyze the impact of terrorism in the application of human rights and the movement for peace, the program "Terrorism and Human Rights" was broadcast with the participation of Senator and ex-Magistrate of the Constitutional Court, Carlos Gaviria Díaz.

The fourth program made an analysis on the Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia, and a consideration on the movement for peace and human rights.

The last program during the month of March was in relation to the "Humanitarian Agreement for the Liberation of liberty-deprived persons by the guerrilla and incarcerated guerrilla-men". It presented a view of the social organizations, the human rights organizations and the movement for peace, on the possibility of a humanitarian agreement for the liberation of liberty-deprived persons held by the guerrilla and imprisoned guerrilla-men. In this program participated the president of ASFAMIPAZ with the counsel of Carlos Vicente de Roux of Fundación Social, both organizations having projects of the Program of Peace.

All of the programs counted on the participation of persons with considerable experience and knowledge in the theme, among those are: Antonio Sanguino of the newspaper El Tiempo, Michael, Floring of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia; Carlos Gaviria, ex-magistrate and Senator of the Republic of Colombia and Angelino Garzón, member of the Exploratory Commission for potential peace dialogs with the FARC.

The broadcasting of the program has reached a significant rating of 3.6 points, equivalent to 168,378 homes in Colombian cities, without including the registration of the listeners in the rural areas.

4 PUBLICATIONS AND VIDEOS

The publications and videos listed in the table below have been sponsored by the Program:

PUBLICATIONS

AUTHOR	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TABLE OF CONTENTS	# PAGES	LANGUAGE	YEAR
CCONG	Portafolios de presentación de las Federaciones del Meta, Federación de Quindío, Federación del Choco, Federación de Santander y Fundación para el desarrollo del Magdalena Medio	Con el fin de poder realizar cabildeo, para consecución de recursos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentación • Quienes somos • Quienes son nuestros socios • Como estamos organizados • En que campos construimos • En donde estamos cual es nuestra razón de ser • Como queremos llegar a ser • Que proponemos • Que valores guían nuestra acción • Para quien y con quien trabajamos • Con que contamos • Que ofrecemos • Como trabajar con nosotros • Como saber de nosotros 	15 paginas por portafolio	Español	2002
CONFEPAZ	Discapacidad por Guerra en Antioquia	Estudio Descriptivo. El objetivo de la publicación es la de dar a conocer las consecuencias psicológicas y sociales de la discapacidad por guerra en exmilitares, reinsertados y civiles de Antioquia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objetivos • Marco conceptual • Método de estudio • Descripción y análisis de resultados • Memoria del foro sobre discapacidad en Antioquia • Parámetros para una propuesta de intervención • Anexos. 	71	Español	2002
CONFEPAZ	Trastorno por Estrés Postraumático asociado a la discapacidad por guerra	Estudio Descriptivo. El objetivo de la publicación es la de dar a conocer las causas, el tratamiento y las terapias para tratar el Trastorno por Estrés Postraumático asociado a la discapacidad por guerra, en una aproximación al caso colombiano.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marco conceptual del Trastorno por Estrés Postraumático • Discapacidad por guerra y Trastorno por Estrés Postraumático • Tratamiento psicológico del Trastorno por Estrés Postraumático en personas con discapacidad por guerra. • Farmacoterapia del Trastorno por Estrés Postraumático • Terapias alternativas en el tratamiento del Trastorno por Estrés Postraumático • Anexos. 	72	Español	2003

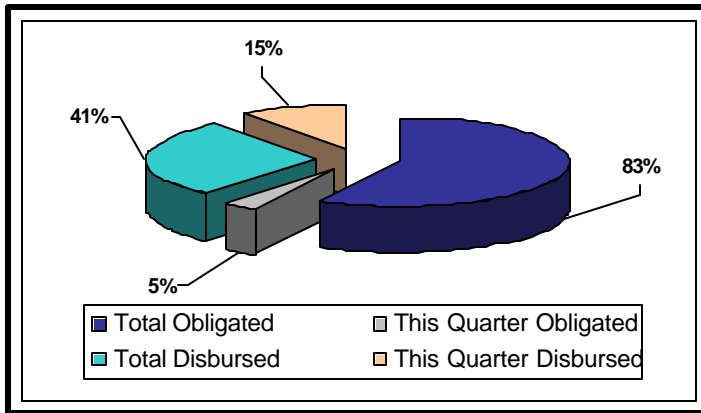
AUTHOR	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TABLE OF CONTENTS	# PAGES	LANGUAGE	YEAR
CONFEPAZ	Kit de prevención de accidente con minas antipersonales.	Cartillas educativas dirigidas a los habitantes en zonas con campos minados para prevenir accidentes con minas antipersonales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Que son las minas terrestres? • Que son las espoletas? • Como identificar un campo minado? • Que hacer en caso de encontrar un campo minado? • Como señalar un campo minado? • Que es el desminado humanitario? • Que hacer en caso de encontrar municiones sin estallar? • Como realizar la capacitación a nivel comunitario? 	8 cartillas 64 páginas	Español	2003
Congreso Visible. Universidad de los Andes	Conociendo y evaluando el Congreso de la República	Conceptos elementales sobre el funcionamiento y estructura del congreso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Congreso de la república en la mira de todos • Conociendo el Congreso de la República • Evaluando el congreso • Conclusiones 	32	Español	2002
SHADAI	Informativo No. 1	Boletín mensual de la organización	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los jóvenes vivieron una gran semana • La familia prioridad para Shadai • Bibliotecas al alcance de todos • Los jóvenes tienen su escuela 	12	Español	2002
Observatorio para la Paz	Proyecto Pedagogía de paz y resolución de conflictos	Aportes para una pedagogía para la paz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedagogía y comunidad • Sentidos, conceptos y reconocimiento de la paz en la historia • Ética y paz • Poder para y desde la paz • Empresa economía y paz • Justicia • Reconstrucción de vínculos y reconciliación 	167	Español	2002
FENACON	Cabildo Abierto. Participación Local.	Cartilla pedagógica sobre los cabildos abiertos.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qué son los Cabildos Abiertos • Antecedentes históricos • Cabildos abiertos, escenarios de convivencia. • Marco constitucional, legal y procedimientos para la convocatoria a cabildos abiertos. • Temas de que se puede ocupar el cabildo. • Cabildos y movimientos de paz. • Reunión nacional de cabildantes. 	13	Español	2002

AUTHOR	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TABLE OF CONTENTS	# PAGES	LANGUAGE	YEAR
HUMANIZAR	Participación de las mujeres en procesos de paz	Módulos pedagógicos para la construcción de democracia con equidad social y de género.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentación • Objetivos • Propuesta metodológica y conceptual. • Propuesta pedagógica • Módulo 1. Coyuntura Política • Módulo 2. Las mujeres, la guerra y la paz. • Módulo 3. Gestión política de las mujeres en la negociación del conflicto armado. • Módulo 4. Construcción de agenda de paz y de país desde las mujeres. 	76	Español	2003
HUMANIZAR	El tiempo contra las mujeres, debates feministas para una agenda de paz.	Agenda de paz con perspectiva de género.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentación • Contexto • I. Identidades y subjetividad, proyecto de vida personal y organizativa. • II. Derechos Humanos de las mujeres. • III. Ciudadanías, democracia, Estado y globalización. • IV. Historia de las mujeres. 	300	Español	2003

VIDEOS

NOMBRE	AUTORES	TEMAS	LENGUAJE	AÑO
Sumas y Restas	Ducha Fría Producciones	Narcotráfico Violencia urbana	Español	2001
"La decisión de San Mateo"	Observatorio para la Paz	Reinserción Resistencia Civil	Español	2001
"Crónicas de Paz"	Con Fe Paz	Discapacidad por guerra	Español	2002
"Prevención de accidentes con minas antipersonales"	Con Fe Paz	Documental informativo y educativo para prevenir accidentes con minas antipersonales	Español	2003
"Lesiones de guerra, lecciones de vida"	Amigos de los Limitados Físicos	Discapacidad Recuperación física y emocional	Español / Inglés	2002
Presentación Programa de Paz	OIM	Presentación de los proyectos financiados en el programa de paz.	Español / Inglés	2002
Centro de Convivencia Ciudadana de Barrancabermeja	OIM	Recuento histórico de la construcción e inauguración del Centro de Convivencia Ciudadana de Barrancabermeja.	Español	2003

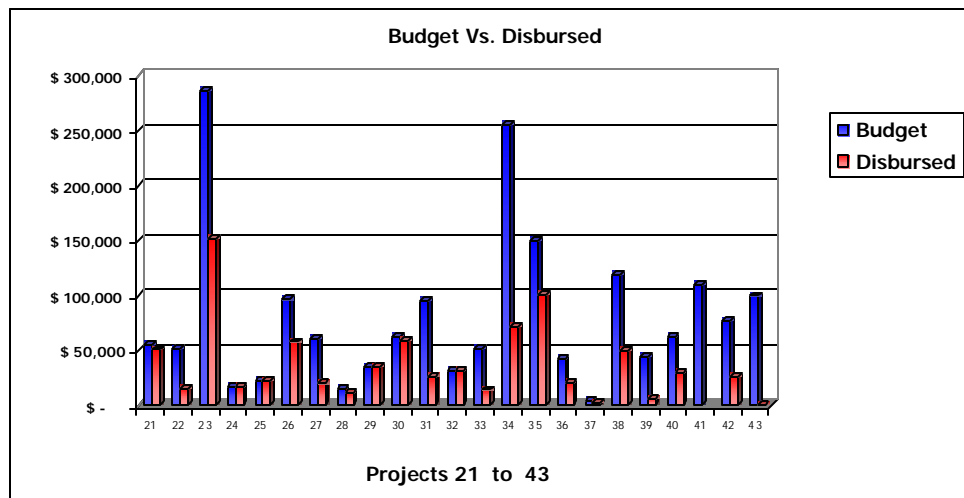
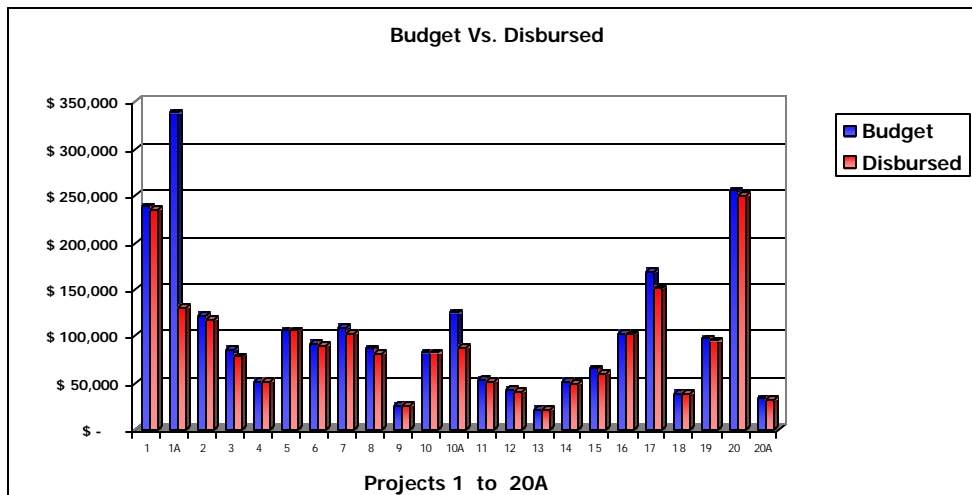
5 FINANCIAL DATA



By March 30, 2003, Obligations for approved projects totaled US\$ 4,252,835, representing 83% of the Peace Grants Fund, with a remainder of US\$852,271. Also, cumulative disbursements of US\$ 2,905,147.68 have been made to approved projects, with a remainder of US\$1,347,687.32 of unliquidated obligations (pending receipt by IOM of activity and financial reports from sub-grantees and contractors). During this quarter US\$ 248,152 were obligated and US\$762,109 were disbursed.

5.1 Disbursement by Project

The status of the disbursements by project can be seen in chart below:



5.2 Financial Table

The status of budgetary implementation of each sub-grant is included in the table below:

#	Project Title	Implemented By	Contribution Peace Program	Total Project Budget	Disbursement Status as of 31/03/2003 (by IOM)
1	Community Strengthening for Peace, Recovery and Conflict Resolution	Vallenpaz	238,919	1,850,690	235,242
1A	Second Phase of the Project: Community Strengthening for Peace, Recovery and Conflict Resolution	Vallenpaz	338,961	656,995	130,278
2	Strengthening of Colombian Confederation of NGOs	Coong	122,394	176,774	117,628
3	Reconciliation through Assistance for Victims of Conflict in Magdalena Medio	Comisión Vida y Paz	86,121	126,496	78,512
4	Sumas y Restas: Movie on the Personal and Societal Dangers of the Drug Trade	Ducha Fría Producciones	52,015	1,108,367	52,015
5	Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	IOM	105,978	105,978	105,978
5(A)	Systematization for Easy Reference of Peace Processes in Colombia	IOM	34,490	--	34,490
5(B)	Capacity-building in Communications & Information Technology	IOM	49,971	--	49,971
5(C)	Sub-contracts to specialized consultants	IOM	21,517	--	21,517
6	Peace & Negotiation Training at the University and Community Levels	Confecámaras & Observatorio Para La Paz	92,461	123,213	90,350
7	Media Professionalization Research Project and Journalism Website	Medios para la Paz	109,349	130,966	102,730
8	Construction of a Gender-Focused Proposal for Peace Negotiations	Humanizar	86,888	96,445	82,063
9	La Decisión de San Mateo: Movie on Demobilization and Reintegration Experiences	Observatorio para la Paz	25,646	128,658	25,646
10	Institutional Strengthening of CONFEPAZ and Research Project on War -Handicapped Persons	Confepaz	82,431	88,067	82,429
10A	Research, Dissemination and Attention Project on War -Handicapped Persons.	Confepaz	124,971	124,971	87,617
11	Virtual Library and Research Center on Ethnic Minorities & Human Rights	Fundación Hemera	53,070	68,923	51,349
12	Voto Visible: Website on congressional and presidential candidates	Revista Semana & Transparencia por Colombia	42,924	48,283	41,353
13	Community Strengthening for Development, Indigenous Culture and Conflict Resolution	Embera Katio	22,007	23,507	21,009
14	Entrepreneurial and Psychosocial Support to War-handicapped Persons	Fundación Amigos de los Limitados Físicos	52,178	73,781	49,514
15	Congress & Visible Candidates	Universidad de Los Andes	65,470	105,902	60,165
16	Private Sector Research & Perspective on Peace Negotiations	Fundación Empresarial	103,569	221,943	101,901
17	Education and Recreation Centres for Children in High- Conflict Zones, Ludotecas Naves	Corporación Día del Niño	169,708	372,876	151,283

#	Project Title	Implemented By	Contribution Peace Program	Total Project Budget	Disbursement Status as of 31/03/2003 (by IOM)
18	Forum: Democratic Culture	Universidad Sergio Arboleda	38,942	68,440	38,649
19	Support to the Activities of OFP	Organización Femenina Popular	97,974	104,192	95,200
20	Center for Peaceful Co-Existence Barrancabermeja	Alcaldía de Barrancabermeja	256,000	360,342	249,938
20A	Library for the Center for Peaceful Co-Existence Barrancabermeja	Fundalectura	33,582	33,582	32,353
21	Recovery of Social Fabric and Agricultural Development in War-Torn Communities of Cauca	Fundemos	55,163	62,332	50,921
22	Land and Conflict in Eastern Antioquia – Research and Action Pilot	Corporación Jurídica Libertad	51,090	78,298	15,152
23	Co-existence Center of San Vicente del Caguán	Alcaldía de San Vicente del Caguán	287,028	323,010	152,287
24	International Seminar on Negotiation and Reintegration of Ex – Combatants	Red de Mujeres Excombatientes	17,087	17,087	17,087
25	Culture declares peace to Colombia	Forocultura	22,594	50,172	22,081
26	Educational and Economic Strengthening for Afro-Colombians	Shadai	96,535	107,414	57,997
27	Education and Training Program for Household Single Mothers	Findes	61,159	71,007	19,884
28	"Ten years of Perseverance"	Red Departamental	15,007	17,582	10,909
29	Chocó also belongs to Colombia	Hemera	34,999	41,425	34,837
30	Democratic Participation Alternatives for Municipal Government	Fenacón	63,356	70,174	59,366
31	Youth School for Peace	Instituto Luis Carlos Galán	95,858	100,708	26,930
32	Regional Indigenous Assembly in North Cauca	Cabildos Indígenas del Cauca	32,369	52,745	32,369
33	Human Memory	Alto Comisionado para la Paz	51,620	55,120	14,328
34	Center for Peaceful Co-existence in San Gil (Santander)	Alcaldía de San Gil	256,520	389,464	71,601
35	Colombia listens, Colombia walks, Colombia sees	Presidencia de la República	149,968	149,968	101,378
36	Radio Program: Peace Territories	Corporación Nuevo Arcoiris	43,200	53,018	20,601
37	Paint Contest: Walls for Peace	Concurso de Pintura	3,274	3,274	2,126
38	Strengthening of departmental peace commissioner offices	Fundación Social	119,780	136,980	49,971
39	Asfamipaz Institutional Strengthening	Asfamipaz	44,517	46,749	5,734
40	Technical Coordination of the Child's and Recreation Day 2003	Funlibre	62,855	66,876	29,936
41	Anti-personnel Mine Observatory	Vicepresidencia de la República	110,355	172,151	--
42	Peace Pedagogy and Conflict Resolution Program	Corporación Observatorio para la Paz	76,943	87,112	26,269
43	Institutional Strengthening of the High Commissioner for Peace	Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz	100,000	100,000	184
Total			4,252,835	8,452,057	2,905,148

6 EIGHT QUARTER ACTION PLAN

The following activities will be carried out in the next quarter to ensure a successful implementation of the second phase of the Peace Program.

6.1 Support to the GOC to improve its participation in the peace and co-existence efforts

6.1.1 Construction and development of community and co-existence projects

1. Strengthen the administrative and technical coordination with the Ministry of Interior and Justice and the High Commissioner for Peace.
2. Carry out the coordination with local authorities of the municipalities of Aguachica, Magangué, Ocaña and Cantagallo for the construction of the Centers
3. Support the Ministry of Interior and Justice and the High Commissioner for Peace Office to develop the conceptualization of the Co-existence Centers, as well as the guidelines for its opening and monitoring.
4. Develop a baseline of the community where the centers will be delivering services. This should be based on a preliminary technical diagnose that will establish the main necessities of the community.
5. Launch awareness raising campaigns of the services that will be delivered by the centers of San Gil and San Vicente del Caguán
6. Inaugurate and perform a formal delivery of the Co-existence center of San Vicente, to the local authorities.
7. Start the accompaniment of the Center of San Vicente to ensure the adequate delivery of the services
8. Start the bidding and tender processes for the centers of Aguachica, Magangué, Ocaña and Cantagallo.

6.1.2 Support to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

1. Provide technical assistance to the High Commissioner for Peace Office to support the formulation of new projects
2. Support the Office in selection process of the municipalities that will benefit from the Projects of Self-Determination, Community Radio Stations and Local Peace Commissioners.

6.1.3 Support to the First Lady's Office

1. Support projects prioritized by the First lady. Especially those related to the assistance of victims of the conflict.
2. Coordinate support for the First Lady's Office through civil society organizations

6.2 Extension proposal to be presented to USAID for an increase in budget and time

1. Coordinate and gather information from the GOC potential counterparts (especially the High Commissioner for Peace office and the Ministry of Interior and Justice)
2. Coordinate synergies with other USAID Democracy implementing partners
3. Research potential areas of work to strengthening peace in Colombia through civil society organizations

7 ANNEXES

ANNEX # 1

OFFICIAL FINANCIAL REPORT

ANNEX # 2

PROJECT CARDS

			001A
Title:	Second Phase of the Project for the Social Organization Strengthening to Recover Peace and Coexistence.	Coverage:	Cauca, Valle del Cauca.
Strategy:	Development and Implementation of Peace Models	Duration:	12 Months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	1,262 families of small farm owners (6,310 persons).	Indirect Bens:	18,000
Extended Impact:	25,240 persons	Total Budget:	US \$656,995
Program Contribution:	US \$338,961	Disbursement:	US \$130,278
Implementing Agency:	VALLENPAZ.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (On going)

This second phase of the project was proposed to USAID by VALLENPAZ, an NGO founded in 1999 and dedicated to working with war-affected populations in the departments of Valle del Cauca and Cauca, primarily through community-led organization and agricultural development. The central idea of this project, like others designed in a similar manner, is to recover the social fabric of communities affected by conflict, thereby promoting peace through development.

During this quarter comprised between January and March of 2003, VallenPaz has carried out the following activities: In the zones of Jamundi, Buenos Aires and Pance training was started to strengthen the organization, improve production, and marketing, work groups were established in the commercial and productive component. 1594 persons attended this training.

Similarly, the project promoted the participation of the families in Buenos Aires and Jamundi en Expo – Ambiental, where, the communities are using organic processing and clean agriculture. This activity took place between April 6th to 9th in the city of Cali. 20 families participated in the event as exhibitors.

Additionally meetings were held with the *Corporacion Autonoma Regional del Valle del Cauca* (CVC), The National Parks and the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the criteria necessary for productive development in these zones.

In the rural Zone of Cali (Felida, Pichinde and La Virginia) an inventory of the existing organizations in the zone was carried out, they selected 11 organizations to start the process of strengthening.

Along with the completion of the inventory, they started the training in community development, project development and project administration, production techniques and environmental conservation. In these trainings 641 people participated. During the development of the training they also established the criteria for the creation of a farmers market on the road to the coast at kilometer 18. The inauguration of this project will be on April 16. 250 families associated with the project will participate in the farmers market .

Title:	Strengthening of the Colombian Confederation of NGOs. (CCONG)	Coverage:	Chocó, Meta, Santander, Magdalena Medio & Quindío.
Strategy:	Civil Society Participation.	Duration:	7 Months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	250 NGO Workers.	Indirect Bens:	2,000 Database Users.
Extended Impact:	10,000 beneficiaries of CCONG projects.	Total Budget:	US \$176,774
Program Contribution:	US \$122,394	Disbursement:	US \$117,628
Implementing Agency:	CCONG	Other Partners:	Corpometa & Asopetrol.

Description & Status: (Completed)

Since its creation in 1989, the Colombian Confederation of NGOs has grown in membership and currently represents 11 departmental federations comprised of 54% of all Colombian NGOs dedicated to social development issues. This project aims to build the capacity of CCONG to provide real benefits to its members in terms of networking and fundraising support. CCONG is working with 5 regional federations to increase cooperation among NGOs specialized in peace promotion, build a database of NGO projects and pending (un-financed) proposals and create a data bank of successful projects in peace promotion by the participating NGOs. One important foreseen result of CCONG's activities is to improve coordination between government and civil society by enhancing a practical working relationship with the "Employment in Action" program financed under Plan Colombia.

During the last quarter of the project's implementation, the following activities were performed:

- A Public Communication workshop given to federations, identified: a) The need to work on the NGOs identity and the CCONG network, b) Defined an strategic communications plan inside the CCONG. 13 delegates from 6 federations participated in the project.
- The Round Tables and Subject Matter Networks workshop was attended by 15 delegates from 8 federations of Colombia. The workshop provided Federations conceptual and practical tools that will allow them to design participation spaces of NGOs as networks and round tables.
- Accompaniment workshop to support the creation of the NGOs Federation for the Magdalena Medio. The Federation's bylaws and regulations were reviewed and adjusted, management processes and guidelines were identified in order to prepare a work plan. The Federation was registered in the Chamber of Commerce of the municipality of Barrancabermeja.

Nine new presentations of the Projects Bank were carried out:

- To the NGOs associated with CCONG (Federación de ONGs de Antioquia; PROCALI (Red de ONG de Cali y Valle del Cauca-; Federación de ONGs de Bogotá y Cundinamarca; La ONG Opción Colombia; Fundación Social and El Minuto de Dios).
- At the Projects International Seminar called by the National Planning Department. 400 people participated. Among them, GOC, NGOs, and Cooperation Agencies officers.
- In the Civil Society Institutional Strengthening Seminar and the Impact Alliance Meeting held in Peru. Several NGOs from countries such as Mexico, Ecuador, Brazil, Chile, South Africa, USA and Peru attended.
- To the Social Solidarity Network for the micro credit issue on income generation projects with displaced persons.
- To the Social Security and Labor Ministry and Employment Directorate of the National Learning Service (SENA) for work adjustment of officers who will be removed from public agencies.
- To the National Administrative Department of Solidarity Economics (DANSOCIAL) aimed at developing an alliance to submit a joint project on registering organizations of the civil society..
- To the Colombian Association of International Cooperation (ACCI). That is where the interest arose to support the CCONG in designing and starting-up a cooperation system among NGOs.
- With the Vice-Presidency of the Republic to jointly explore the issue of democratic security.

The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) to explore the possibility of developing work proposals.

Title:	Reconciliation through Assistance to Victims of Conflict in the Magdalena Medio Region.	Coverage	Magdalena Medio.
Strategy:	Reconciliation & Assistance to Victims.	Duration	12 Months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	1,000 persons in beneficiary families.	Indirect Bens:	4,000 people
Extended Impact:	2,500 persons in beneficiary communities.	Total Budget:	US \$126,496
Program Contribution:	US \$86,121	Disbursement:	US \$78,512
Implementing Agency:	Comisión Vida y Paz - Diócesis de Barrancabermeja.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

This project aims to promote reconciliation at the local level by providing directed assistance to victims of conflict. The Dioceses of Barrancabermeja of the Catholic Church proposed that its social action branch, the *Comision* Vida y Paz, manage the project. The *Comision* began working in the Magdalena Medio region in human rights and grassroots development projects in 1994 and has carried out projects in civic education, legal aid, conflict negotiation and systematization of peace initiatives. As part of the IOM-supported project, the *Comision* requested the assistance of the Peace Program to assist 100 vulnerable families who have been victimized by the conflict through the loss of a family member or other gross violations to human rights. These 100 families, selected on a case-by-case basis, will be given psychosocial and/or legal assistance (when necessary) and assisted in the establishment of small productive projects.

During the quarter comprised between January and March, the *Comisión Vida y Paz* performed the following activities:

Psychosocial Attention: During the quarter individual assistance was given to 9 persons who were close to closing their case. In all 180 cases were treated where the individuals attended both individual and group sessions. One of the beneficiaries of the program gave the following testimony "starting the process of psychosocial attention, which was very good for me, well I arrived in very bad physical, spiritual and psychological condition but in the process I started to feel better and see life differently, with a willingness to fight for my other children, since the violence took away my oldest son"

Legal Assistance: During this quarter 5 new cases were received and 21 cases are being followed pending a solution. During the implementation of the project, 67 families were assisted. In some cases the situation of the beneficiaries has not yet been resolved, therefore continued assistance is being provided. Legal assistance was given to resolve situations such as the right to appeal and assistance in receiving the pension of an expired spouse.

Support to Small Income Generation Projects: With the development of this project, support was provided to 60 families (120 individuals) who upon completion of the psychosocial process and the business and accounting training received a credit to start a new small business or for the strengthening of a business that previously existed. The projects most frequently approved were small businesses, farmers markets, poultry and seafood markets, and clothing manufacturing. The help given to sixty families was distributed in the following manner: in Yondo (17), Barrancabermeja (23), Puerto Wilches (14), and the Sabana de Torres (6).

The project was completed in March 2003.

Title:	Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace.	Coverage:	National.
Strategy:	As above	Duration:	11 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	60 Public Officials.	Indirect Bens:	5,000 Persons involved in Peace Process; 2,000 users of Ideas para la Paz database.
Extended Impact:	Colombia.	Total Budget:	US \$105,978
Program Contribution:	US \$105,978	Disbursement:	US \$105,978
Implementing Agency:	Various, including direct implementation by IOM.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Completed)

During this quarter, this project focused on the ongoing activities of Ideas para la Paz database design. In order to feed the information system there were 154 information sources consulted. Among them, official documents from the GOC, documents drafted by entities from both the public and the private sector, national and international newspapers and documents drafted by insurgent groups. Currently there are 8,955 records (2,848 bibliographic references; 4,975 Official Documents; 189 from the National press and 943 from the International press).

Jointly with the Office of the High Commissioner, there were subject matter reports submitted, whose purpose was to summarize the information contained in the information system. The subject matters on the reports were the following:

- Organization of Government, commissions and office structures, which were created throughout the years in order to manage the negotiation process and which have served to support, back up or decide on relevant aspects regarding peace negotiations since 1980.
- A chronological recount of important milestones – peace and war actions – occurred in parallel to the development of peace and negotiation structures and the work fulfilled by them.
- Collection of negotiation subject matter agendas presented by different governments in the various peace processes and the insurgent groups that have been involved in such peace processes.
- Documentation on the position that the United States Government had before the peace process of the Andrés Pastrana government.
- Humanitarian Exchange, which gave rise to 150 documents regarding this issue.

The project was concluded on November and the results were submitted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and Coexistence.

Title:	Media Professionalization, Research Project and Journalism Website.	Coverage:	Bogotá; Antioquia, Caquetá, Valle del Cauca, Santander, Nariño & Córdoba.
Strategy:	Civil Society Participation.	Duration:	11 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	2,500 Journalists and regular Web Site users.	Indirect Bens:	5,000 occasional Web Site users.
Extended Impact:	Journalists in Colombia.	Total Budget:	US \$130,966
Program Contribution:	US \$109,349	Disbursement:	US \$102,719
Implementing Agency:	Medios para la Paz.	Other Partners:	National and Regional Media.

Description & Status: (On going)

This project is a follow-up to a pilot initially financed by the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives in early 2001. It is centered on the role of journalism in Colombia. The project is comprised of two components. I) continuation of the Web Site design, installed with OTI funds, which includes links and press briefs on conflict and peace in Colombia, tools for better journalism and an interactive forum in which journalists can request practical advice and ii) a research project, designed around the hypothesis that the murders and threats faced by journalists in Colombia – particularly in the field – can be averted to a large extent by better practices by the journalists themselves. The research and its dissemination to press managers and writers will focus on the departments of Cundinamarca, Caquetá, Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Santander, Nariño and Córdoba. Web site, www.mediosparalapaz.org

Once the Web Site was redesigned, the page was divided into three sections: 1) Institutional Section: it has the entity's information, the work lines and the publications drafted by them. 2) Working tools: This section provides access to journalist consultancy offered by Medios para la Paz, the dictionary to break up a word, journalistic practice recommendations, the Media Network for Peace and Keys about Colombia), which contains a wide Colombian context in issues related to conflict and peace and 3) Navigation tools: In this section there is a map of the page, chat, forums and contacts.

During the past quarter there were 1,000 hits recorded to the page. 50% of these hits, were interested on the Colombian armed conflict and entered the section “*Keys Issues about Colombia*” where they were guided to the sections on war victims, drugs, conflict and peace efforts. 30% of them were interested on journalistic development within the conflict, and they look for the section “*Recommendations for Journalistic Practice*”. 20% were specifically interested on the institution, its activities, publications, and they consulted the section “*who we are*”. During this period there were 32 inquiries through the editor's mail, 60% of which were made by students and 36 were institutional messages related to the web site.

Research was completed on December. There were a series of suggestions made for promoting strategic teaching, by using different learning spaces and exchange of experiences in order to reduce risk conditions and aim for a more responsible journalism. This research allowed to identify a series of practices in reporters, directors, editors, editorial chiefs, and media managers, who increase the risk of reporters who work on the information delivered to the public.

Within the research's conclusions, we can highlight the following:

- Lack of training and promotion for in depth subject matter and personal protection. Companies do not adopt security measures before risk situations and threats to reporters.
- On many occasions, the same management team is the one that places reporters at risk, with excessive orders due to the pressure for the exclusive story, ignorance regarding the area and the conflict's conditions.
- The journalists who were interviewed feel pressured or intimidated by the players of the conflict. The main consequence of his situation is self-censorship that is present in all regions that were visited, since the players of the conflict impose conditions to reporters on the news production stage; they do not allow free access to areas; they demand publication of a determined information, they pretend to impose a determined use of the language, and they aim to line up reporters into a side.
- Lack of enough time, absence of illegal armed groups spokesmen, lack of credibility regarding military forces, sympathy generated by some members of the communities and impossibility of moving to the areas, do not allow the information to be verified by journalists.

However, and despite all these difficulties, lately a reflection process was started, which has allowed to improve communication channels among media directors and correspondents. This allows to consider the journalist opinion at the time news reports are changed and thus decreases the risk factors that could arise upon changing the sense of the information.

This project will end next quarter by submitting the results to the media, media directors, and universities in each of the cities where the interview was conducted: Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Florencia, Montería, Bucaramanga and Pasto. The last activity of the project, was the presentation of the results of the investigation before the directors and journalists in the communication media and to the students and professors of the Social Communication departments of the different universities of the country.

An extension in time and budget was approved for the design of a poster with the same results.

Title:	Research, Dissemination and Attention to War-Handicapped Persons.	Coverage:	Santander and North of Santander.
Strategy:	Reconciliation & Assistance to Victims.	Duration:	12 Months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	1,000 present & projected members	Indirect Bens:	4,000 persons assisted in follow-up activities.
Extended Impact:	War-handicapped population of Santander and Norte de Santander.	Total Budget:	US \$124,971
Program Contribution:	US \$124,971	Disbursement:	US \$87,617
Implementing Agency:	CONFEPAZ.	Other Partners:	Fundación Amigos de los Limitados Físicos.

Description & Status (Ongoing):

CONFEPAZ is an organization comprised of ex – military and guerrilla combatants who were handicapped while engaged in the conflict. This project has the following components : i) design and distribution of the accident prevention kit against mines, ii) production and distribution of a video on accident prevention against mines; iii) production and distribution of a video on posttraumatic stress disturbance and iv) preparation of a posttraumatic stress study of disabled persons and their families caused by the war.

The activities programmed to develop during the period between January and March of 2003 are behind schedule, due to administrative problems developed in ConFePaz that prevented OIM from allocating the funds in the established times. To resolve these problems, OIM carried out a technical and financial audit to clear up the existing situation, such as the loss of the accounting system and the delays in payment of services, rent and honorariums. At the start of the audit there was a meeting with the board of directors of Con Fe Paz. An agreement was established on how to solve the problems that were found and upon completion of the meeting the decisions were ratified by the board of directors.

The activities that were completed in the four components are the following:

1. Creation of a prevention KIT for accident prevention against anti-personal mines: The final corrections to the KIT were made and an impression of the KIT was sent on March 12 This will be distributed in April
2. The accident prevention video for anti-personal mines was produced, in the month of March. 300 copies were made. These videos were distributed to universities, mayors, and non government organizations located in zones where the presence of mines have been detected.
2. The video of post traumatic stress is in the editing stage, it should be finished around the middle of May. 300 copies will be made. They will be distributed to the companies who treat individuals with post traumatic stress associated with the war.
3. The study of post traumatic stress associated with the disablement due to the war has been completed, and in the month of April we will begin to distribute 1000 printed copies.

The investigation of the Disablement for the War in Santander and North Santander is completed, and the statistical analysis of the research of the ex-military, ex guerrillas and citizens who are disabled by the war in these departments is being completed. In total 300 interviews were conducted.

Title:	Education and Recreation Centers for Children in High-Conflict Zones (Ludotecas-Naves).	Coverage:	Bogotá.
Strategy:	Peace Initiatives.	Duration:	8 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	80 Recreation Specialists	Indirect Bens:	70,000 children users of the Ludotecas.
Extended Impact:	140,000 parents	Total Budget:	US \$372,876
Program Contribution:	US \$169,708	Disbursement:	US \$151,283
Implementing Agency:	Corporación Día del Niño.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Completed)

The *Corporación Día del Niño*, an NGO dedicated to channeling private and public sector resources to educational programs for highly vulnerable children and youths, requested financial assistance from the Strengthening Peace Program to improve an ongoing project called: "Ludotecas Naves" (Toy Libraries). The so-called Ludotecas are cultural and recreational centers for children, located mostly in poor and isolated municipalities, which offer little in the way of productive uses of free-time to their resident minors. Specifically, the budget for this project is earmarked for two components: *First*, training of the Ludoteca's facilitators as a means of improving the creativity and pedagogic quality of the services offered to the program's more than 70,000 direct beneficiaries (regular users of the "Ludotecas"), and *second*, the systematic compilation of experiences, methodology, institutional coordination, results and lessons learned in the "Ludotecas".

In the Ludotecas training component, there were visits made to evaluate "Ludotecas" administration and development. This quarter there were 46 visits conducted to 36 toy libraries, for a cumulative total of 68 visits to 46 toy libraries in the national territory.

From November 3 to 11, the Sixth National Meeting of *Ludotecas* was held. 67 recreational specialists participated from 49 *Ludotecas* (29 Departments). Just like in all prior Meetings, it contemplated a program aimed at developing and strengthening recreational specialists, regarding different techniques, which will allow them to reinforce the administration of the *Ludotecas*.

On December a Regional Meeting was held, which deepened on redefining the national guidelines of the program, in order to improve the quality of the toy library Flagships program. The meeting was attended by 18 toy libraries from the Northern and Andean areas of the country.

In the systematization component, the Next Media company was contracted to set-up and design the toy library flagships information program (SILUN). Forms and variables to be crossed have been defined. The pilot test will be carried out as of January 2003.

On December 19 the *Ludoteca* "La Tora" was inaugurated in the Co-existence Center in the municipality of Barrancabermeja; which was directly delivered by the Nation's First Lady, Lina Moreno de Uribe.

This project was completed with a training workshop aimed at *Ludotecarios* similar to the system of Information of : "Ludotecas Naves" (Toy Libraries) – SILUN. Currently, the system is functioning and is in the process of collecting and systemising the information. The system records the information about the children who attend the toy libraries, the families of the children and the birth of the toy libraries.

The information collected about the children and the families, relates to the type of family composition, the individuals who live with the child, the activity or employment of the parents, the schooling of the child and the family, the type of programs or projects that the child participates in and the personal data of each member of the family.

			019
Title:	Support to the Activities of the OFP.	Coverage:	Yondó, San Pablo, Cantagallo, Puerto Wilches y Barrancabermeja (Magdalena Medio).
Strategy:	Civil Society Participation.	Duration:	8 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	2,827 regular users of the soup kitchens and 200 beneficiaries of micro-credit.	Indirect Bens:	3,358 OFP members, occasional users of the soup kitchens and family members of the credit beneficiaries.
Extended Impact:	5,000 residents in the municipalities of work.	Total Budget:	US \$104,192
Program Contribution:	US \$97,974	Disbursement:	US \$95,200
Implementing Agency:	Organización Femenina Popular – OFP.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

Founded in 1972, the Popular Women's Organization (hereafter OFP, for its Spanish initials) has become one of the largest popular organizations in the high-conflict region of Magdalena Medio and one of the most important women's organizations in the country. In the context of escalating conflict, the organization recognizes and addresses the differential impact that armed violence and forced displacement have on women versus men, and aims to provide special assistance to women affected by conflict. The project has two components: the *first* works to strengthen the OFP program for neighborhood "soup kitchens," which provide both low-cost nutritional alternatives to poor families as well as opportunities for neighborhood social organization; the *second* aims to make viable a revolving fund for micro-economic opportunities for the 480 female members of the OFP Cooperative.

The strengthening component of the 7 soup kitchens is conformed by the construction of 1 soup kitchen in Barrancabermeja, remodeling 5 soup kitchens, rebuilding the one in San Pablo and furnishing all of the 7 soup kitchens. As of this date, we concluded the remodeling of 5 soup kitchens, and reconstruction of the one located in San Pablo. Likewise, all soup kitchens where civil works have been terminated, have been furnished.

In the first quarter of the year the following activities were completed:

During the month of February the definite architectural plans were completed and presented before the municipality to obtain a construction permit .

In the month of March the budgeting and tender process was completed with the object of building a soup kitchen in the neighborhood *Los Naranjos*. The estimated time for completion is 30 calendar days, the work will start in April.

Title:	Center for Peaceful Co-existence in Barrancabermeja.	Coverage:	Barrancabermeja, Santander
Strategy:	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation	Duration:	8 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	20,500 regular users of the Center	Indirect Bens:	40,500 occasional users of the Center
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$360,342
Program Contribution:	US \$256,000	Disbursement:	US \$249,938
Implementing Agency:	Alcaldía Municipal de Barrancabermeja / IOM	Other Partners:	Corporación Día del Niño, Fundalectura, Entidades del Estado y Junta de Acción de la Comuna 5 de Barrancabermeja

Description & Status: (Completed)

Barrancabermeja is the unofficial capital of a region known as Magdalena Medio, comprised of 29 municipalities distributed across 5 departments. The city is considered a historical 'hotspot' in the Colombian conflict given the resettlement of hundreds of thousands IDPs here, starting with the aftermath of *La Violencia* in the middle of the last century. One of the long-term effects of such violence is the erosion of the social fabric that holds communities, neighborhoods and cities together. Barrancabermeja is no an exception in this regard. It is increasingly cited as an example of the "urbanization" of the armed conflict as a result of increased activity of armed groups within the city limits, causing the forced displacement of residents from one neighborhood to another and rising levels of street crime.

This project brings together the municipal administration, regional and national entities of civil society and grassroots organizations in the establishment of a Peaceful Co-Existence Center in one of Barrancabermeja's most marginal neighborhoods, *La Comuna 5*. The center provides on-site administrative and legal assistance, educational opportunities for children, youths and adults and much-needed physical infrastructure and space for grassroots organizing.

During this quarter between January and March 2003, the following activities were carried out:

On February, the construction of the public works project was completed. It provided interior and exterior drainage ditches and four air conditioning systems. Additionally security bars were installed on the exterior doors and windows. On March 20th the installation of structural cable and the PBX was contracted. This was turned over on April 10th. With these activities the OIM commitments for public works were completed. For the final turnover of the Centers on the part of OIM, to the Mayor, it's necessary that the Municipal Administration completes the installation of the exterior electrical connection, necessary to test the equipment provided for the functioning of the Center. Although the Center has not been formally transferred to the City Hall, it is serving the public in the *Ludoteca* and the *Biblioteca*. On March 31st, the *Ludoteca* gave 300 passports to the children. These passports are indispensable and allow them access to the center. The *Ludotecarios* have hourly sessions with an average of thirty children attending. The library also started functioning, but as of this date a list of users has not been completed.

Title:	Recovery of Social Fabric and Agricultural Development in War-Torn Communities of Cauca.	Coverage:	Silvia y Caldono (Cauca).
Strategy:	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation.	Duration:	10 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	1,200 persons	Indirect Bens:	2,850 other residents of Silvia and Caldono
Extended Impact:	15,000 residents in the municipalities.	Total Budget:	US \$62,332
Program Contribution:	US \$55,163	Disbursement:	US \$50,921
Implementing Agency:	Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Democracia FUNDEMOS.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

This project was developed in coordination with the Departmental Peace Commissioner of Cauca as a response to the repeated attacks by the FARC on indigenous, peasant communities in Cauca. Local residents have attempted to block the incursion of armed groups into their communities through well-organized acts of civilian resistance. The project itself is based loosely on the VallenPaz project model and incorporates exchanges between the two implementing agencies to ensure the transfer of technical know-how. The project strategy incorporates both the longer term dimensions of organization, conflict resolution and reconstruction of social fabric and the shorter term benefits of increased income and productivity. The program will benefit 1,200 heads of household directly and impact positively on some 2,850 persons who reside in nearby communities.

During this quarter the following activities were carried out:

According to the reports from the 14 social cartography workshops, since the start of this program FODA (Strengthening, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Challenges) worked with the community and carried out an analysis of the representation and reactions of the communities. 551 benefited from the Social Cartography training. Similarly, assistance was given to strengthen the cultural practices and the workplan of the indigenous reservation of San Lorenzo de Caldono. During the processes of citizen action for peace, formation and training, 1,398 individuals benefited.

In the socioeconomic strengthening component in the municipality of Caldono, a workshop was carried out on the production of specialty coffees, 240 individuals attended this workshop, a meeting with the Coffee Cooperative of Cauca and the coffee growers affiliated with ASOBESURCA for the promotion of specialty coffees and technical visits were carried out at the thirty farms selected to plant the coffee, decisions were made on which plants and plots to use to grow the coffee. Additionally, final meetings were held and an agreement was made by the Board of Directors of ASOBESURCA on how to manage the revolving fund.

In the municipality of Silvia, a planning meeting was held with the youth group Seeds of Quizgo, during which a management proposal was defined as well as the management of the resources according to the regulations of the revolving fund of the program Move Forward and Reunite with the heads of the indigenous reservation of Quizgo. The responsibilities of the group Seeds of Quizgo were established and the productive proposal was approved.

Title:	Land and Conflict in Eastern Antioquia – Research and Action Pilot.	Coverage:	Eastern Antioquia.
Strategy:	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation.	Duration:	10 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	Counseling of 250 families; provision of land titles to no fewer than 100 families and 600 persons trained	Indirect Bens:	250 persons provided land-title post-intervention by trained committees
Extended Impact:	3,000 rural areas residents.	Total Budget:	US \$78,298
Program Contribution:	US \$51,090	Disbursement:	US \$15,152
Implementing Agency:	Corporación Jurídica Libertad.	Other Partners:	Social Solidarity Network, Municipal Committees for Assistance to IDPs.

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

The armed conflict in Colombia is rooted in agrarian disputes emerging in the middle of the last century. It continues to center around the struggle to gain territorial advantages and free access to land. Colombian conflict aims to remove peasants from their land and the rates of displacement in Colombia are now seen not only as a consequence of combat, but as a central purpose of the armed groups. The inclusion of land as a tool in conflict contributes to long-term obstacles to reconciliation and re-building peace; as displaced persons and refugees return to their places of origin, they may find that these have been handed over to other groups and that their informal titles to prove ownership do not guarantee their rights to the land. In several conflicts around the world, this inability to return home has created a whole new round of conflict during peace processes.

The *Corporación Jurídica* is a small NGO, located in Medellín and comprised mostly by young lawyers. Their proposal to address the above land-related problems involves a *research component* on the use and transfers of land, but also an *action component* to build capacity among institutions to provide land-titles and resolve land-based disputes. In fact, one of the established indicators for this project is the counseling of 250 families and the provision of land titles to no fewer 100 families at-risk of displacement.

With respect to the research component on the use of land, the work team has been dedicated to gathering cadastral legal information. The following institutions were visited: Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform (INCORA by its Spanish initials), Regional Studies Library and Institute of the Universidad de Antioquia (INER), municipal cadastral offices, Electric Power Generation and Interconnection (ISAGEN) and the Public Utilities Company of Medellín. This last company was visited because they have land in wide areas of the region being studied. In addition, 18 of the 23 municipalities included in the project were visited. In these visits we turned to the cadastral office and the office of the official representative, inquiring about the displaced population and the local attention committees to the displaced population. To date, the research has a 70% of advance and it is expected that for the next quarter the data entry on the information system will start.

Gathering information for “diagnosing the land status” has been a bit complicated due to the entities and the persons confidential treatment to disclose information with respect to land. We have had to turn to several rights of petition in order to have access to such information. Through a right of petition we obtained information from the INCORA and the Provincial Government of Antioquia. They handed us a regional list of waste lands allocated since 1980 up to 1997, and they will soon deliver the INCORA’S record of resolutions on waste lands allocations as of 1997. The Provincial Government provided a census on land taxed and their appraisal, and they are reviewing some exemption of ownership processes on large stretches of land on the eastern part of Antioquia. However, it has been impossible to obtain accurate information on the existence of waste lands owned by hydroelectric companies, which are the main proprietors of the Eastern lands.

Additionally, decisions issued by the Courts and the State Council are being reviewed. This information is being tabulated in such a way that it can be used at the time the corresponding legal actions are established. To date, 50 families from the municipalities of San Luis, San Carlos, San Francisco y Granada have been assisted to prevent from being forcibly evicted and to start legal actions to protect rural property and also to relocate them. In urban areas. For the time being, the eviction penal process is being taken care of.

Title:	Co-existence Center – San Vicente del Caguán.	Coverage:	San Vicente del Caguán, Caquetá
Strategy:	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation.	Duration:	6 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	40,000 users of the center for two years	Indirect Bens:	5,000 occasional users
Extended Impact:	12,000 residents in the municipality	Total Budget:	US \$323,010
Program Contribution:	US \$287,028	Disbursement:	US \$152,287
Implementing Agency:	Alcaldía Municipal de San Vicente del Caguán.	Other Partners:	Ministerio de Justicia, Corporación Día del Niño.

Description & Status: (On going)

This project follows the well-known model for Justice Houses developed by USAID and implemented in many parts of the country by Checchi & co., Consulting. Due to the high-conflict conditions in San Vicente del Caguán and IOM's permanent presence in the department through a field office for IDP assistance in Florencia, the management of this project was tasked to the Strengthening Peace in Colombia Program.

The Center is being constructed in the present location of the municipal Cultural Center, located in front of the Mayor's Office on the Municipal Plaza. The design was approved by the Ministry of Justice and the Mayor. IOM visited the town twice to meet with the municipal staff as well as with other participating organizations, like ICBF and RSS. The Program has also been able to meet with the Mayor several times in Bogotá as he – like 11 other mayors in Caquetá – is unable to spend long periods of time in his municipality due to increasing pressure and death threats from the FARC.

The Center is being constructed on a lot measuring 490 m2.

Periodic visits to the municipality have been prevented due to public order factors. Also the public awareness campaign with the San Vicente population has been impossible to start.

In the present quarter significant gains have been made in the construction of the physical structure. However, due to bad weather in the region and the difficult road conditions, problems have occurred in the transportation of the materials and equipments needed for the project, they obtained a twenty day extension in order to complete the work. It should be finished around the middle of April.

According to a visit that took place on March 28th, the condition of the project is ahead by about 80%, therefore meeting the objectives presented by the contractor in the month of February.

The fabrication and installation of the center furnishing has been contracted. Also, the purchase orders for the computer equipment have been processed.

The Center has two floors that are functioning: In the first floor, the personnel office, the office of the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), The Social Solidarity Network, (RSS), The Local Human Rights Ombudsman Office, the Family Precinct, a psychologist's office, the office of the Social Programs of the Mayor, the Executive Committee for Municipal Peace and the Conflict Observatory. For the last office assistance from UNDP has been requested, following the example of the case in Barrancabermeja.

In the second floor of the Center the following offices are located: The cultural Affairs Office, The Toy Library, a library and an computer room, which offers courses to the community, taught by professors from the National Center for Learning (SENA).

Due to the absence of organizations in the municipality and due to the experience in community development in the zone, it is proposed that the Center for Research Formation and Information of the Amazonian Services (CIFISAM), be the organization in charge of carrying out the process of sensitization, assisted by the services which the community radio station *Ecos del Caguán* can provide. Also, it was designed the criteria for the contracting of the design and development of the baseline of necessities related to peace and co-existence of the neighboring community of the Center. It is proposed that universities of the zone participate.

Title:	Educational and Economic Strengthening for Afro-Colombians.	Coverage:	El Cerrito, Florida, Guacarí y Cali.
Strategy:	Support Development and implementation of peace models.	Duration:	12 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	900 familias.	Indirect Bens:	3,600 family members.
Extended Impact:	3,000 residents of the municipalities.	Total Budget:	US \$107,414
Program Contribution:	US \$96,535	Disbursement:	US \$57,997
Implementing Agency:	Corporación Ambiental y Empresarial Shadai.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

This project, submitted by the *Corporación Ambiental Shadai* to USAID, The NGO Shadai was founded in 1997. Headquartered in El Cerrito (Valle del Cauca), its main objective is to contribute to the comprehensive development of Afro-Colombians at both the individual and collective levels. The project will be implemented in the municipalities of El Cerrito (El Placer, village and urban area of El Cerrito), Florida, (San Antonio de los Caballeros, village) Guacarí (Cananguá, village) y Cali (Mariano Ramos neighborhood and El Hormiguero, village).

The project is comprised of five components: *first*, Teaching Reinforcement; *second*, Creation of documentation centers located in the urban areas of the municipalities and villages; *third*, Youth Schools, with a target population of youth between 12 and 17 years old; *fourth*, Parents School, to consolidate family structures; and *fifth*, Income generation projects through the creation of a revolving fund to benefit 180 families.

During the January – March 2003 Quarter *Shadai* carried out the following activities in each one of its project components:

Teaching Reinforcement. Due to the security situation there was a change in the selected municipality. The *Barrio Mariano Ramos* in Cali was replaced by the village off Guacas in the municipality of Guacarí. The process in Guacas was started in January. In this way the school strengthening program was initiated in the six zones. The persons charged with directing the process are filling out a field diary for each child. This is utilized to evaluate their advances in the process. The evaluation is carried out every three months. To date, 846 children in six communities have been assisted.

Documentation Center: Due to the zone change, it was necessary to transfer the documentation center that had been installed in the *Barrio Mariano Ramos* to the Guacas location. The documentation center has assisted 1,233 children at this point in time.

Youth Schools: Under this component a formation forum for the work was directed at the youth associated with the project. The forum has the participation of entities such as Juan Bosco, SENA, Regional Valle del Cauca, Youth Groups, and Youth 2000 of Manizales. 207 young people, from the six municipalities participated in the forum. Additionally, during the workshops of the Youth Schools we are working on recovering self esteem and image in front of their parents and the community. To date, 130 youths are associated with the schools.

Parent's Schools: They have carried out workshops on sibling relationships, sexual education, family living, interactions between males and females, among others. The parents requested that contacts be developed with the *Universidad del Trabajo* and the SENA, in order to receive occupational training. To this date, 206 parents have benefited from the training.

Title:	Education and Training Program for Household Single Mothers.	Coverage:	Buga, Valle del Cauca.
Strategy:	Development and Peace Models.	Duration:	12 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	1000 women beneficiaries of loans and trained persons.	Indirect Bens:	2,400 family members of the women
Extended Impact:	30,000 residents	Total Budget:	US \$71,007
Program Contribution:	US \$61,159	Disbursement:	US \$19,884
Implementing Agency:	Fundación para la Integración Comunitaria y el Desarrollo Social (FINDES).	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

This project was proposed to USAID by FINDES, an NGO founded in 2002 and dedicated to working with war-affected women who are heads of household in the municipality of Buga. The main objective is to offer social assistance programs to single mothers, community mothers and popular leaders. The project is developed in the northeast and northwest of Buga, covering 12 neighborhoods, with 600 families or 2,400 persons. All of the areas are considered to be heavily affected by the ongoing violence and displacement in this department. The program has three main components: i) Training to strengthen and empower women as single mothers. ii) Technical training to enhance entrepreneurial skills, as well as the design and administration of productive micro-projects to 136 women and iii) Creation of 8 micro-projects that will benefit 136 women. This will be implemented through seed money and revolving credit.

In the first stage of the project, 774 women were interviewed, and 300 of them were pre-selected. Of the 300 pre-selected women, 166 were enrolled in the program: Women being educated and trained for the family ("Mujeres educándose y capacitándose para la familia") (MECAF), which started the training on January.

The program was also launched in the first neighborhood. All women and families of the program, representatives from social organizations that have influence in the zone. Representatives of the municipal and departmental government participated.

To date, social training has been completed in the first two zones, with an intensified schedule of 32 hours in seven weeks and the participation of 268 women. The components of the social training looking to empower the women are: 1) Sensitization of the integral development of the family. 2) Integral development of the mother as the head of the household and 3) Community development for tranquility and peace. This training covered the following themes: factors that affect the nuclear family, the role of women as mothers, mothers and daughters, women's role in the family and in the community, personality development, protection and defense of human rights, and alternative mechanisms of conflict resolution. The social training ends with a module of economic development and income generation, which is used to design and develop productive projects oriented simultaneously to the creation of businesses and social issues. This module has three components: 1) Training for the specific activity of business development. 2) Assistance in the implementation of each productive project and 3) Creation of businesses.

In zone No. 1 (4 neighborhoods) training for income generating projects was started. Initially, informative talks were presented and based on a questionnaire and the interests of the women, training was started on specific themes on how to design productive projects.

Of the 34 businesses involved at this stage, we were able to match 63 women, who are divided in four groups according to their particular interests: Beauty parlors, dressmaking, the construction and selling of ceramics and religious objects and conservation and preservation of fruits and vegetables. As a result of the work carried out by FINDES, they were able to sign an agreement with the SENA in Buga who will carry out the training in "conservation and processing of fruits and vegetables" for 23 women.

Title:	"Ten years of perseverance"	Coverage:	Quibdó (Chocó)
Strategy:	Strengthening Peace through Civil Society Organizations	Duration:	2 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	41 women belonging to 41 NGOs	Indirect Bens:	160 women members of the NGOs that attended the event
Extended Impact:	800 beneficiaries of the Organizations	Total Budget:	US \$17,582
Program Contribution:	US \$15,007	Disbursement:	US \$10,909
Implementing Agency:	Red de Mujeres Chocoanas	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

This project, submitted by the *Red de Mujeres Chocoanas* to USAID. La Red Departamental de Mujeres Chocoanas, is an NGO founded in 1992. It aims to strengthen communal processes among black and indigenous women of Chocó.

The objective of the project is to carry out a "Women's Forum" for 2,000 women. One of the key products of this project is a document that will serve as the foundation for the design of a future study on black and indigenous Colombian women and their contributions to history and to the construction of the present and future. This research will contribute to the strengthening of their ethnic and cultural identity.

The Forum took place during September 25, 26, 27 and 28 in Quibdó. Topics covered included gender perspective, ethnicity and cultural identity; empowerment and participation; and rural development. Discussions were held in working groups and plenary sessions. 41 women participated.

During this quarter, the Aide Memoir of the Forum were drafted and sent to be printed. However, this activity could not be completed. The Memoirs will be ready by mid April. Its dissemination already started.

Title:	International Forum for the Respect of Life and Development of our People "El Chocó is Also Colombia".	Coverage:	Quibdó (Chocó)
Strategy:	Assistance to victims and excluded groups..	Duration:	3 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	60 persons attended the Forum	Indirect Bens:	240 persons who belong to the participating entities.
Extended Impact:	2,000 forum attendees	Total Budget:	US \$41,425
Program Contribution:	US \$34,999	Disbursement:	US \$34,837
Implementing Agency:	Fundación Hemera	Other Partners:	Swedish Embassy

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

This project was proposed to USAID by the Fundación Hemera "Communication, Life and Development", with the purpose of contributing to the development of the communities that live in the Chocó Department, supported the execution of the forum called Choco is also Colombia, which had a 3 days duration and was attended by the community in general. Its purpose was to unite economic, social and humanitarian strategies, that the civil society, the Government and the International Community have been implementing in an isolated way in the Department of El Choco.

The Forum addressed the following issues: i) Development Models of the Chocó Region, ii) The Central government and its relationship with el Chocó, iii) Chocó: culture and cultural resistance, iv) War and violence against Choco's ethnic groups, and v) Chocó's Reconstruction and Promotion. There were 22 proposals made on these issues, of which we underline, among others, the interventions of the Sweden Embassy, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Vice-presidency of the Republic, Colombian Businessman Federation (FENALCO, by its Spanish initials). The event was attended by 475 people who belong to 50 organizations. The proposals presented at the Forum were published and are available at the Web site www.etniasdecolombia.org

During the January to March 2003 Quarter, the *Fundation Hemera* carried out the following activities:

Meetings were held of the accompaniment and management jointly with the PNUD and the National Department of Planning (DNP), during which, the formulation of the Program of Sustainable Development of *Uraba Antioqueno* and *Chocoano* and Bajo and Medio Atrato was prepared. In these planning meetings, *Hemera* presented the results of the Forum, which were used in the formation of the program. Similarly, based on the results from Forum, a plan to work with the community of Choco in the training and methodologies for the formation and presentation of projects was established which will be presented to the training Program so they can be included, some projects that are no longer included in the plan were presented to national and international organizations to look for funding.

According to the web site created by the forum, they redesigned a poster with the information of Choco, in which they published the training plan, the projects that were presented and general information about the progress and advances of Forum.

Title:	Democratic participation alternatives before the municipal governance crisis.	Coverage:	Departamentos de Norte de Santander, Cesar, Arauca, Chocó, Huila, Caquetá, Cauca y Nariño.
Strategy:		Duration:	6 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	28,209 participants of the <i>Town Meetings</i>	Indirect Bens:	154,500 people from the municipalities
Extended Impact:	5,500,000 inhabitants of the prioritized departments	Total Budget:	US \$70,174
Program Contribution:	US \$63,356	Disbursement:	US \$59,366
Implementing Agency:	FENACON	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

The National Federation of Municipal Councils (FENACON), was established in June 1997. Its purpose is contributing to the institutional order and modernization, as well as local economic strengthening through the municipalities' political, administrative and fiscal decentralization processes.

The main component is to establish open town councils in 57 municipalities in order to implement citizenry participation tools to strengthen democracy and agreement through dialogue; allowing to build solidarity and support links toward municipal authorities, by involving all citizens in open and permanent town councils for peace, which are a citizenry participation mechanism, of a constitutional order, providing citizens the possibility to intervene in public decision-making processes.

This project comprises four activities. The *first* one is to call upon all inhabitants of the 57 municipalities where the project will be implemented, to actively participate in open town councils; the *second* one is to establish and start open and permanent town councils for peace in the 57 municipalities, with the participation of municipal, departmental authorities and the citizenry in general; the *third* one is to accompany the work performed in each municipality. This accompaniment will be carried out through visits to municipalities, national plenary meeting and meeting with the promoters in each municipality; and the *fourth* one is to evaluate each of the processes on the departmental and the national level; as well as gathering and publishing the results of the open and permanent town councils for peace.

The characteristics and limitations imposed by the conflict prevent the Program from working on the municipalities that have been selected. Also, it affected the starting dates and length of implementation. Managing everyday local politics continues being done under the old program of representation; that is, the community considers itself politically active when election times are near and there is no knowledge on the paths that enable a two-way political participation, from the administration towards the community, and from this to its representatives. Within this reality of knowledge the project has had to do all efforts for inhabitants of selected municipalities to acquire concepts and enough applicability of these mechanisms, in order for them to use them to strengthen participative democracy, and, furthermore, find alternatives for resolution of conflicts other than expressions of violence.

At the beginning of this quarter was held the second meeting of departmental promoters with the participation of fourteen representatives from all the country, including the eight departmental promoters, the national coordinators and the project director. The purpose of the meeting was to evaluate the process within each of the regions; the participation of new municipalities, and redesigning of convoking strategies and realization of *Town Meetings*. Promoters further received training and material to implement the communications campaign.

In the month of February started the realization of Town Meetings in the 57 municipalities selected in the project. To date 33 *cabildos* have met in 32 municipalities of the departments of Cesar, Norte de Santander, Arauca, Cauca, Nariño, Caquetá, Huila, Chocó and Guaviare. The matters discussed in these *Cabildos* are of a different nature, among which are: Health, Education, Public Services, Plan of Development, Housing, Unemployment, Culture and Sports, Basic Sanitation and Agriculture Reactivation. The remaining *cabildos* will be held during the two first weeks of May.

This project is a valuable construction for country peace, whereas *cabildos* are the scenario for local participation reaffirming a citizen in the vision of democracy and deliberation. One citizen considering himself active and included within municipal life is less inclined to believe violence and arms are an instrument for change. If there are spaces of participation, the citizen has the opportunity to express by means of dialogue his opinions or divergences; exercising dialogue forms a citizen in perception of others and on respect for differences; *cabildos* thus contribute to reinforce a culture of peace.

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Title:	Strengthening the Luis Carlos Galán Institute for Developing Democracy and the Young People's School for Peace in Barrancabermeja.	Coverage:	Bogotá and Barrancabermeja, Santander.
Strategy:	Support the Colombian Government's institutions	Duration:	6 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	60 persons.	Indirect Bens:	240 persons.
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$100,708
Program Contribution:	US \$95,858	Disbursement:	US \$26,930
Implementing Agency:	Instituto para el Desarrollo de la Democracia Luis Carlos Galán / OIM.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

This project was proposed to USAID by the Instituto para el Desarrollo de la Democracia Luis Carlos Galán". The *Instituto* was created by Law 75 of 1989 as a national order public institution, assigned to the Ministry of National Education with an independent equity and administrative autonomy, with the purpose of perpetuating the thinking of Luis Carlos Galán. Since 1994 the Institute has been positioned as a leader in executing Culture of Peace and Legality, Institutional Strengthening and Democratic Leadership projects.

The program has the following components: i) Changing the entity from a public agency to a mixed Corporation, ii) Support in making locative adaptations to the Institution's headquarters, and iii) Establishing a leadership school in Barrancabermeja. The purpose of the Corporation will be to continue with the Institute's initial mission, mainly in forming a Culture of Peace and Legality, in Strengthening Leadership and Democratic Governance, and in supporting the institutions development. Once the Corporation is established, the Institute will be liquidated, and the new entity will be governed by private legal regulations, it will stop receiving contributions from the GOC. By assuming the current projects being executed by the Institute and obtaining new projects the Institute will guarantee its economic feasibility.

In addition to the Institute's restructuring, a leadership school is being implemented with 50 young people from Barrancabermeja, who confront an especially complex and difficult historical moment, because aside from the delicate economic, social and political scenario, the armed conflict is also added to the aforementioned factors in which cities like Barrancabermeja live under. This is why being faced by this conflict it is required to develop short-term and medium-term educational strategies, encouraging young people to participate in the institutional design of new frameworks of coexistence and social and political actions; this can be achieved by designing socialization strategies around knowledge, values, and democratic practices that call upon the pacific solution of conflicts and political and social unity.

During this quarter, the following activities were developed according to each component:

The person in charge of undertaking the required legal study to change from an Institute to a Corporation was engaged, as was also selected the person that will prepare the financial viability study for the new Corporation. Likewise, the entity to design the new institutional image was hired and this new image was delivered to the Institute on March 14th.

Activities started for improvement of facilities. Plans of electrical and telephone networks were done; panels are also being built and installed for redistribution of space are expected to be completed next May.

Regarding the School for Leadership of Barrancabermeja, the construction of the conceptual design (school curriculum) was started. A baseline that allows the program to measure the impact caused by the school will be developed. These documents will be delivered on the last week of April. Also, 4 tutors were chosen who will be in charge of accompanying the young people participating in the school. On March 31 was launched the convocation of the School at private-public schools and youth organizations. Registrations may be done until April 7, 2003.

Title:	The Indigenous Regional Congress to strengthen the community process and design peaceful coexistence strategies in indigenous and rural communities of the north of Cauca	Coverage:	Municipalities of Buenos Aires, Jambaló, Toribio, Caloto, Corinto, Miranda and Santander de Quilichao (Cauca)
Strategy:	Assistance to victims and Excluded Groups.	Duration:	5 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	2,000 persons delegated by the organizations attended the congress	Indirect Bens:	17,700 beneficiaries from the attending organizations.
Extended Impact:	Ethnic Minorities in Colombia	Total Budget:	US \$52,745
Program Contribution:	US \$32,369	Disbursement:	US \$32,369
Implementing Agency:	Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca (ACIN)	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

This project was proposed to USAID by the Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca (ACIN). ACIN was established in 1994. It is a special type of public agency registered in the structure of authorities characteristic of indigenous people. Its purpose is to support the strengthening of indigenous communities and their organizations in accordance to their own view of the world, taking as the starting point uses, customs and traditions, which are in turn the foundation of their natural law.

The project has a sole component: Organizing an indigenous regional congress. This is comprised by the following activities: i) promoting, spreading, and implementing the event, ii) carrying out the congress as such, which includes adapting the place's facilities; and iii) socialization of the congress's results among the 15 town councils (Cabildos) belonging to ACIN. The Congress was carried out with the purpose of protecting both the autonomy and the rights of the indigenous communities of the north of Cauca, which have been violated by the players of the armed conflict. In achieving this objective, ACIN worked during the congress's development on the culture-strengthening project, their view of the world-Cosmo vision, law and the indigenous authorities, in order to make their stay and autonomy possible in the territory.

15,014 persons belonging to 47 organizations attended the congress, of which the following organizations stood out: the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC, by its Spanish initials), Town Councils Associations *Asociaciones de Cabildos*, social organizations of Peasants, African descendants, Indigenous Authorities of Colombia (AICO), National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC), Indigenous Regional Organization of the Valle del Cauca (ORIVAC), Regional Indigenous Council of Tolima (CRIT), Regional Indigenous Council of Caldas (CRIDEC), Governorship of Cauca, Indigenous Mayor's Offices, the UN, Ombudsman Office, Colombian Episcopate, Rural Development Studies Center (CESDER), Universidad San Buenaventura, Universidad Autónoma de Occidente and Minga Canada-Colombia.

During this quarter the following activities were developed:

Socialization of congress memoirs was done during two meetings, one in Nilo (Caloto) and the other in Guadualito (Santander de Quilichao), with the participation of representatives from the 15 *cabildos* attending the Congress and the community in general. These two meetings were attended by 700 persons.

Corrections of style and editings of the document containing the memoirs of the Congress were done, having been delivered for printing in March 2003.

Title:	Human Memory	Coverage:	
Strategy:	Support the Colombian Government's agencies	Duration:	6 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	63 persons	Indirect Bens:	256 public officials from Presidency
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$55,120
Program Contribution:	US \$51,620	Disbursement:	US \$14,328
Implementing Agency:	Oficina del Alto Comisionado Para la Paz y la Convivencia	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

The High Commissioner for Peace Office is a department of the executive branch, empowered by Decree 2107 of 1994 to execute its current functions. The following are some of its main attributions: verify willingness for peace and reinsertion of demobilized combatants, guide the peace talks and sign agreements with armed groups' spokesmen and representatives; call upon the civil society sectors to work for the purpose of national reconciliation, and coordinate the Action Commission for Peace.

This project provided the High Commissioner Office information that has not been systematic regarding good decisions and errors made at different processes and their stages, knowing beforehand that there is a large number of Colombians who have played a leading role on these processes, conforming a human capital with a great deal of knowledge on the conflict's political negotiation. The central axis of the process is performing and systematizing interviews carried out with important ex-negotiators and key players of different Peace processes.

The core of the project is the realization and systematizing of interviews with ex-negotiators and relevant actors of the different processes of peace undertaken in Colombia. The interviews require:

- Preparation of interviews: Prior documentary revision of the standing and actions of each actor.
- Realization of interviews.
- Text transcription: In order to generate a documentary base that includes in a reliable form the "human memory" of the country in political negotiations.
- Editing texts in form of an article: This facilitates using the interviews.
- Elaboration of a memorandum with policy recommendations: Delivered to the Commissioner for his managerial development.

To date 14 persons have been interviewed, among others: Horacio Serpa, Carlos Ossa Escobar and Ricardo Santamaría. From these interviews, seven have already been revised, edited and are ready to prepare recommendations.

Due to difficulties in making interviews and coordinating the agenda of the Commissioner, who is participating of all the interviews, the Office of the High Commissioner For Peace and Coexistence requested a time extension for termination of the process. The project will be extended until mid-December.

Title:	Co-existence and Cultural Center of San Gil	Coverage:	San Gil, Santander.
Strategy:	Support the Colombian Government's agencies	Duration:	12 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	31,000 users of the center	Indirect Bens:	35,000 occasional users of the center.
Extended Impact:	70,000 people from the Guantentina Province	Total Budget:	US \$389,464
Program Contribution:	US \$256,520	Disbursement:	US \$71,601
Implementing Agency:	Alcaldía de San Gil.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Ongoing)

San Gil, provincial capital of the Department of Santander, is not exempt from conflicts, which combines a situation of inequity generated by an exclusive tobacco development, and a social heterogeneous conformation of displaced people gathered there, due to violence in other regions.

A contribution to begin achieving a solution to these conflicts, is to create and start-up a Co-existence and Cultural Center. The Center aims to be the epicenter of an strategy that will facilitate conciliation, training, recreational activities, not only for its inhabitants, but to all the population that is converging to this area.

The Co-existence and Cultural Center, will count with the participation of entities such as: The Family Office ("Comisaría de Familia"), the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), the Public Ministry (Legal Representative, Ombudsman Office, Provincial District Attorney's Office), AND a conciliation center, among others. Likewise, efforts will be coordinated in order to establish a Virtual and a Physical Library, a Ludoteca (Flagship Toy Library), and the programs proposed by the Municipal Mayor's Office, related to co-existence and culture. These services will be the complement for children, the young and the elderly, to find in this Center a place of peaceful co-existence, and a door where they can go in and see the world, and above all of San Gil and the region. Likewise, it must become an option for community service that will allow the government, through the participation of municipal entities to get closer to the people, and also to perform an interdisciplinary work facilitating a better follow-up of the relevant problems of the region.

It will be finalized by August 2003

During this quarter, the following activities were developed:

In January 2003 a request for bids was carried out for the construction of the Center. A site visit was performed on late January. A total of 43 proposals were received. The study of proposals was done between February 10-21. The bid was awarded on March 20 to the company Consorcio Constructores Andinos of the city of Bucaramanga. The construction will start on April, 2003 and It will be finalized by August 2003.

In March a tender process was carried out for contracting the supervision of works. 8 proposals were received.

A first draft for the criteria to design an awareness raising campaign for the dissemination of the services to be delivered, as well as the baseline of the neighboring community has been discussed with the Ministry of Justice and the High Commissioner for Peace Office. Final TOR are expected to be ready by late April and contractors selected in early May.

Title:	Colombia Listens, Colombia Walks and Colombia Sees	Coverage:	National
Strategy:	Support to Colombian Government's Institutions	Duration:	4 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	557 disabled persons	Indirect Bens:	2,228 family members
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$149,968
Program Contribution:	US \$149,968	Disbursement:	US \$101,378
Implementing Agency:	Presidency of the Republic, First Lady Office /IOM	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (On going)

This project was proposed to USAID by The Office of the First lady which is leading a series of programs aimed at people with low resources with hearing, movement, and sight disabilities, known as Colombia Listens, Colombia Walks and Colombia Sees. Aimed at improving the quality of life of people who suffer from any of these disabilities, and who do not have the financial resources to pay for the expenses required for their rehabilitation, resources were requested from OIM to support these programs.

The programs are an administration strategy within the national policy's framework of attending the disabled population, whose purpose is to provide technical assistance to persons with a hearing limitation, a movement limitation or a sight limitation, to facilitate their functional performance aimed at social, family, working, and productive integration.

The project is conformed by three large components, the first one is to provide at least 136 hearing aids and 54 Avantel especial devises to improve the hearing of deaf persons; the second component is to provide not less than 236 wheel chairs,, and the third component is to perform around 137 refractive surgeries. Each equipment and surgery will be distributed on the national level in the regions affected by the armed conflict.

IOM purchased the equipment and paid for the surgeries given to the Office of the First Lady. The beneficiaries were selected by the Office of the First Lady among many requests it has from children, young people, and elderly people with hearing, movement or sight disabilities, and who belong to the less favored population (Stratums 0, 1, 2 y 3).

On March 11th was held a public event at the Plaza of Ayacucho (Administrative Department of the Presidency of the Republic) where the following equipment were delivered: a) 100 wheelchairs; b) 54 Avantel units special for persons with hearing problems, which were delivered to the Colombian Institute for the Deaf (INSOR), a government entity in charge of assisting people with hearing disabilities; c) 144 surgeries were performed on persons referred by the Office of the First Lady to Bogotá Laser, the entity that did the surgeries

On March 28th, a second delivery of 140 wheelchairs was done. These were delivered to beneficiaries based on established criteria. Last delivery of 145 wheelchairs will be done in May.

Title:	Radio Program "Peace Territories".	Coverage:	National –849 municipalities
Strategy:	Reconciliation & Civil Society Participation.	Duration:	6 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	2,000 people (radio listeners in Bogotá)	Indirect Bens:	35,000 people (radio listeners in Cundinamarca)
Extended Impact:	2,000,000 people (radio listeners nation wide)	Total Budget:	US \$53,018
Program Contribution:	US \$43,200	Disbursement:	US \$20,601
Implementing Agency:	Corporación Nuevo Arco Iris	Other Partners:	REDEPAZ

Description & Status: (On going)

This project was proposed to IOM by "Corporación Nuevo Arco Iris". This is a Non-Government Organization created in 1996, with direct presence in 13 Departments of Colombia. It has consolidated as an expression of civil society for reconciliation and to search for an alternative model of development, based on coexistence and social participation. In association with the Network of Citizens Initiatives for Peace ("Red de Iniciativas Ciudadanas por la Paz") – Redepaz. The Corporation launched on August 11, 2001, the radio program called Peace Territories. The program aims at attracting the attention of Colombians on the importance the consolidation of morals have on the Culture for Peace, working towards a political solution of the armed conflict in Colombia, and supporting citizens efforts on building reconciliation and coexistence on a daily basis.

In order to achieve greater efficiency in spreading the Program, cooperation and exchange activities is carried out with the Community Radio Stations Network ("Red de Radios Comunitarias") (RECORRA) and with the Peace Information System (SIPAZ, by its Spanish initials) extending coverage through more than one hundred radio stations along the country. Through the program, radio stations will receive constant training on how to write journalistic material about peace, information coverage on conflict areas, and interaction with the community. The aforementioned will be carried out through information clips of around 3 minutes, which will be broadcasted in every program.

The "Territorios de Paz" started its new phase, broadcasting 24 programs (once a week). To date, five 30-minute radio programs were broadcasted through the basic network of RCN, covering 914 municipalities nation wide. The format of the program is divided in four:

- Territory and peace: dedicated to the analysis of peace within all the national territory, peace initiatives, leadership and regional works for peace.
- Peace Current Events: Dedicated to the analysis of the last events in matters of peace and war. Broadcasting of news and peace facts.
- The World of Peace: Presents the international experience within the scope of a pacific solution to the armed conflict; informs on international cooperation on this matter and on international academic activities.
- Clip on Human Rights: Its specific purpose is the education in human rights for those cases where the program has not made special reference to the matter.

The first program "Tarso, Territory of Peace", was dedicated to the experience of the Municipal Constituent Assembly of this municipality, its evolution, teachings and difficulties. On the occasion of the International Women's Day, the program "Rights of Women" was broadcasted. In order to analyze the impact of terrorism in the application of human rights and the movement for peace, the program "Terrorism and Human Rights" was broadcasted with the participation of Senator Carlos Gaviria.

The fourth program made an analysis on the Report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and a consideration on the movement for peace and human rights. The last program during the month of March was in relation to the "Humanitarian Agreement for the Liberation of liberty-deprived persons by the guerrilla and incarcerated guerrilla-men". It presented a view of the social organizations, the human rights organizations and the movement for peace, on the possibility of a humanitarian agreement for the liberation of liberty-deprived persons held by the guerrilla and imprisoned guerrillas.

			037
Title:	Painting Contest "Young People paint our Center"	Coverage:	Barrancabermeja, Santander
Strategy:	Strengthening civil society's peace initiatives.	Duration:	1 month
Direct Beneficiaries:	45 young people who belong to juvenile organizations.	Indirect Bens:	40,500 occasional users of the center
Extended Impact:	50,000 residents in the municipality	Total Budget:	US \$3,274
Program Contribution:	US \$3,274	Disbursement:	US \$2,126
Implementing Agency:	OIM	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Completed)

The Barrancabermeja Co-existence Center served as the framework to develop this activity, where the municipality's juvenile organizations were encouraged to participate and be involved in the activities to be developed at the Center.

With the purpose of involving juvenile organizations more directly, a painting contest was carried out in order to embellish the Co-existence Center's surroundings. Young people between 12 and 17 years of age who belong to 9 juvenile organizations participated in the contest. Peace was the main subject to be painted. Young people recreated in these murals the peace actions in which they had participated. In order to familiarize these young people with paint work and mural painting, a basic paint workshop was offered.

The contest's prizes were given on December 19, the date in which the Center was inaugurated. The three best works received an award. The first place prize was for \$746 awarded to the "Asociación Juvenil de Baile Moderno", second place prize was for \$373 awarded to "Cootrasbioabono", and third place prize was for \$187 awarded to the "Corporación Juventud de Barrancabermeja". Awards will be given in sports equipment, musical instruments, books, etc, according to each organization's requirements.

Title:	Strengthening of the departmental and municipal Peace Commissioners (II phase)	Coverage:	National
Strategy:	Support to the GOC	Duration:	12 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	30 departmental and municipal Peace Commissioners	Indirect Bens:	450 members of the groups of influence in each department
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$136,980
Program Contribution:	US \$119,780	Disbursement:	US \$49,971
Implementing Agency:	Fundación Social	Other Partners:	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and Co-existence

Description & Status: (Approved)

This project was proposed to USAID by la Fundación Social. This is an NGO, created by the Jesuits in 1911. The Fundación is considered as a link between the government and civil society, especially on peace issues. As of July 2002 it has been carrying out the project for the Strengthening of Local and Regional Peace Commissioners financed by the State Department through OIM'S Peace program. The Project's objectives have been: a) Contribute in defining the role and the functions of regional peace commissioners, and b) Foster national, regional, and municipal government's coordination and communication especially with the civil society. The project's components are: i) Education on human rights and international humanitarian law, negotiation and solving conflicts, armed conflict and peace, ii) Conform 20 groups of influence, with 15 persons each, which support advisory work in the region.

An important result of this project will be obtaining academic support from a university in Bogotá for the professional course, *diplomado* offered to the Peace Commissioners through this training program. The Fundación Social submitted this proposal to some universities allowing to fully achieve the academic objectives based on a new approach in time and in depth.

With this second stage, the aim is concluding the training process with the Peace Commissioners who are currently participating and extending coverage to 20 more Peace Commissioner Offices. In order to conclude the process being implemented, it is required to give two additional workshops and thus comply with the number of hours demanded by universities. To extend coverage, new Peace Commissioners will be called (15 regional and 5 local). Personal attendance to the training will be required, since experience has demonstrated that due to the type of occupation they perform, it tends to be absorbing, and access to electronic mail tools is limited.

In order to train new local and regional Peace Commissioners, academic workshops will be conducted, evaluation visits will be made to each one of them. The Web page for Peace Commissioners, www.consejerosdepaz.com created during the first stage of the project will be another resource, as well as, a Guide that will be published for this new process. The project started the end of February with the realization of a training workshop addressed to Counselors of Peace linked to during the previous process. The workshop had the participation of Counselors from: Antioquia, Arauca, Bolívar, Cauca, Caquetá, Cesar, Huila, Nariño, Santander, Sucre, Tolima and Valle.

The topics and activities at the workshop were the following:

- National and regional analysis of the circumstances of conflict and peace.
- Approximation to some conceptual tools for the construction of peace from the theory of resolution of conflicts and negotiation procedures.
- Law 418 of 1997: General principles, legal instruments for the establishment of conversations with armed outlaw groups, recruitment of minors, legal regime on pardon and amnesty, and terrorism at the light of humanitarian international law, human rights and internal law.

Besides, three very important expositions were held by special lecturers:

- The medical mission and its protection based on Humanitarian International Law, in charge of the Colombian Red Cross.
- Normative aspects and institutional offer in relation to the problematic of land mines in charge of the Presidential Program for Uprooting of Land Mines of the Vice-presidency of the Republic.
- Approximation of the National Government to paramilitary groups, in charge of Fundación Social, supported by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and Coexistence of the Presidency of the Republic.

Title:	Strengthening the Colombian Association of Relatives of Public Force Member Detained and Released by Guerrilla Groups	Coverage:	National
Strategy:	Strengthening Peace through Initiatives from the Civil Society	Duration:	12 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	352 members of ASFAMIPAZ	Indirect Bens:	1,760 relatives
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$46,749
Program Contribution:	US \$44,517	Disbursement:	US \$5,734
Implementing Agency:	(ASFAMIPAZ)	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Approved)

This project was proposed to USAID by the Colombian Association of Relatives of Public Force Members Held and Released by Guerrilla Groups "La Asociación Colombiana de Familiares de Miembros de la Fuerza Pública Retenidos y Liberados por Grupos Guerrilleros" (ASFAMIPAZ). This was legally established as of February 19, 1999. The Association is conformed by mothers, fathers, and other relatives of policemen and soldiers kidnapped, who have been released, and others who remain in captivity.

ASFAMIPAZ was initially conformed by 171 members. This number increased in the last two years to 352 members, due to the increment of guerrilla attacks to military and police bases. Between 1997 and 2000, guerrilla groups attacked 10 bases, in the Departments of Antioquia, Vaupés, Tolima, Meta and Norte de Santander. During these attacks 300 members of the military and police forces were kidnapped.

ASFAMIPAZ, in its search to obtain support for their kidnapped persons, has approached the Colombian Government, private businesses, the International Community, and different Human Rights organizations. The steps had been difficult, but they recently attained an important achievement. In June of 2001, the Government and the Guerrilla signed a humanitarian agreement allowing 411 kidnapped persons to be released, 359 were being held by the FARC and 52 were being held by the ELN. However, 45 officers and noncommissioned officers of the Army, the Police, and the Navy continue kidnapped. They have been held in captivity between 5 and 3 years.

The project's components are: i) strengthening the organization, through a radio and television campaign to raise public awareness, and ii) to support through scholarships some young men who have been released. Creation of a Revolving Fund with a very low interest rate and scholarships for 50 young men were proposed. The money will be given directly to the educational establishment where the beneficiary of the scholarship will study. A contribution will also given for educational material.

This project was approved on December.

Title:	General Coordination of the General Plan for the Day of Children and Recreation 2003.	Coverage:	National
Strategy:	Support to Initiatives of Peace of the Civil Society.	Duration:	7 months.
Direct Beneficiaries:	20.000 boys and girls throughout the country	Indirect Bens:	10.000 relatives
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$66,876
Program Contribution:	US \$62,855	Disbursement:	US \$29,936
Implementing Agency:	Fundación Colombiana de Tiempo Libre y Recreación – FUNLIBRE.	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Approved)

Fundación Colombiana de Tiempo Libre y Recreación (FUNLIBRE) is a common-benefit, non-profit entity established in 1988. Its mission is to encourage and promote Recreation and the use of free time in a sound, creative and constructive manner towards being dynamic-makers of an integral development of the human being and society, through activities of leisure, recreation and free time within all scopes of man interaction and the different geographic context.

With the coordination of the General Plan of the Day for Children and Recreation, it pretends to reinforce groups and committees in leading processes within departments and municipalities, towards a perspective that they as a process of decentralization may have the capabilities to increment the possibility for boys and girls to access options of development.

On the other hand, the general coordination pretends to accomplish that public-private institutions of the civil society may work as a group within a model of corporate management that privileges the inter-sectors and inter-institutionalism, thus helping to increase investment in the departments for childhood programs.

The framework of this project resides in the Program of Peace as recreation helps to the establishment of sensible, educational and peace promotion processes, and also the creation of catharsis spaces, thus generating an improvement in quality of life and human development of boys and girls throughout the country. Working for non-violence, peace, pacific coexistence within everyday surroundings implies working for an equitable social justice.

This project is divided in four activities: 1) Support to the Presidency of the Republic in articulating different public national institutions committed with the starting-up of the General Plan for the Day of Children and Recreation; 2) Support the departments of design and programming in the celebration of the Day of Children and Recreation in each of the municipalities and/or departments, in such a way of making feasible the operation of the national projects; 3) Articulate and link the private enterprise and the NGOs to the celebration of this day in order to make possible it may go farther out than a commercial sponsorship and may accomplish a structuring and offer of pertinent activities for each component of the program of the General Plan for Childhood and Recreation (exploration, health, promotion, and participation). 4) Giving a permanent technical and operational support to the Presidency of the Republic in tasks of direction and coordination for this celebration.

First disbursement was given in March 2003.

Title:	Observatory of Land Mines	Coverage:	Bolívar, Cauca, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Cesar, Arauca, Norte de Santander, Casanare.
Strategy:	Support to the GOV	Duration:	12 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	9 regional coordinators and 279 persons from trained regions.	Indirect Bens:	
Extended Impact:	54,000 persons corresponding to 30% of total population of the 9 departments	Total Budget:	US \$ 172,151
Prog. Contribution:	US \$ 110,355	Disbursement:	US \$
Implementing Agency:	Vice-presidency of the Republic / IOM	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Approved)

The Colombian Government has for some time taken important steps to generate a strategy towards extending public policy in matters of promotion, respect and guarantee of Human Rights and the application of Humanitarian International Law, basic to advance in obtaining peace. In this matter not only has it signed but also adopted the Convention of Ottawa on the prohibition of using, storing, producing and transferring land mines, and measures are also being taken on a national level to destroy, seize, deactivate these artifacts, prevent accidents and provide assistance to victims.

The creation of the Observatory of Land Mines was a proof of the political will and the institutional capacity to prevent victims of today, and further on when violence-displaced people return to their homes in the country.

The Observatory is the base of the System of Action Information against Land Mines. It is in charge of compiling, systematizing, centralizing and updating all the information on the matter, and also to facilitate decision-making on prevention, signaling, map elaboration, withdrawal of mines and assistance to victims.

Consolidation of the Observatory will enable to identify areas of danger, to start studies of diagnosis and evaluation of the social and economical impact, to adopt required measures, in order for all mined areas under its jurisdiction or control may have a marked perimeter, are supervised and protected by fencing or other means to assure an efficient exclusion of persons, until all mines have been destroyed. Also, it will enable to answer the question of how many mines have been planted thanks to the studies of de-mining within areas of danger.

The project has 4 elements: 1) Updating the System of Information of Action against Land Mines (IMSMA) as an instrument to make decisions on a national and regional level to prevent, signal, elaborate maps, withdraw mines and assist victims. 2) Promote the development of IMSMA within the 9 departments with respect to production, broadcasting and information to the community on the areas of danger by map/uxo for the elaboration of national and territorial plans of action against abandoned land mines and explosive devices. 3) Site, location, and geo-reference of some areas of danger for existing and suspicion of a mined field; and 4) Realization of regional workshops to train 270 persons promoters of IMSMA, members of the Government and the Civil Society, in the following aspects of the Observatory of Land Mines: Conceptual Framework, Objectives, Instruments and Strategies.

This project contributes to the advance in obtaining Peace as it enables extending public policies in matters of promotion, respect and guarantee for Human Rights and the application of Humanitarian International Law; not only was it signed but also adopted the Convention of Ottawa on the prohibition to use, store, produce and transfer land mines, but also underway are national measures to destroy, seize, deactivate these mortal devices, to prevent accidents and provide assistance to victims. Creating the Observatory of Land Mines, in charge of the Presidential Program of Human Rights and Humanitarian International Law, is proof of a political will and institutional capacity to prevent victims today and tomorrow when violence-displaced people return to the countryside. The history of world conflicts show that the largest number of civil victims caused from abandoned land mines and explosive devices result during the processes of peace.

The project card was approved in March.

Title:	Education in Peace and Resolution of Conflicts	Coverage:	Bogotá and Medellín
Strategy:	Strengthening Civil Society Initiatives	Duration:	12 months
Direct Beneficiaries:	60 students and 200 community leaders trained in "Culture of Peace"	Indirect Bens:	1,000 relatives of leaders participating in the diploma
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$ 87,112
Prog. Contribution:	US \$ 76,943	Disbursement:	US \$26,269
Implementing Agency:	Corporación Observatorio para la Paz	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (Approved)

As of the execution of the project "Education in Peace and Resolution of Conflicts", held by the Observatory for Peace in cooperation with Confecámaras, the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá and Red Observatorio para la Paz, funded by USAID/IOM through the Program of Strengthening of Peace in Colombia, an extension is proposed for the year 2003 including its implementation in the cities of Bogotá and Medellín.

In development of this project, the Observatory for Peace accomplished an integration of the academic and community work, and the further articulation of the private sector and universities. A curricular proposal was built for higher education in "Education for Peace" and a community model was developed to promote learning of peace processes and practices for the resolution of conflicts in three districts of Bogotá: Kennedy, Engativá and Cazucá.

Community work was done by 25 students from different programs and universities, which arrived at the communities through the centers of conciliation of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá, extending its action to schools, nursing mothers and community women, groups of young and women and community associations, based on the particularities of each district. Training and experience acquired by students, which became educators and constructors of peace, enables to have a group of community multipliers and persons that may support the community's education process.

The Observatory presented this curriculum in different universities of Bogotá and Medellín, having achieved the validation of the proposal, which will facilitate continuity of the process.

The purpose of this extension is to implement through a diploma degree the "curriculum of peace education" designed last year. This program of academic education will be addressed both to university students and community leaders. The university Diploma degree will be implemented in Bogotá and Medellín, altogether with the universities of these cities. The community Diploma degree will be developed in the city of Bogotá, at the districts of Kennedy, Engativá and Ciudad Bolívar, seeking a massive participation of approximately 200 persons.

			043
Title:	Institutional Strengthening to the High Commissioner for Peace Office	Coverage:	National
Strategy:	Support to the GOC	Duration:	12 meses
Direct Beneficiaries:	15 public officials from the High Commissioner for Peace Office	Indirect Bens:	256 public Officials from the Presidency of the Republic
Extended Impact:		Total Budget:	US \$ 100.000
Prog. Contribution:	US \$ 100.000	Disbursement:	US \$ 184
Implementing Agency:	IOM	Other Partners:	

Description & Status: (On going)

This Office is a department of the executive branch, empowered by Decree 2107 of 1994 to execute its current functions. The following are some of its main attributions: verify willingness for peace and reinsertion of demobilized combatants, guide the peace talks and sign agreements with armed groups' spokesmen and representatives; call upon the civil society sectors to work for the purpose of national reconciliation, and coordinate the Action Commission for Peace.

This project provided the High Commissioner Office information that has not been systematic regarding good decisions and errors made at different processes and their stages, knowing beforehand that there is a large number of Colombians who have played a leading role on these processes, conforming a human capital with a great deal of knowledge on the conflict's political negotiation. The central axis of the process is performing and systematizing interviews carried out with important ex-negotiators and key players of different Peace processes.

According to needs of this Office, four budget items were created: i) Hiring of Personnel to support specific and technical activities of the Office. ii) Designing of an information system, purchase of equipment and software to continue the development of the database designed and created by *Ideas para la Paz*; iii) Prepare documents and publications related to the matters being taken care of by the High Commissioner for Peace Office, And iv) Fund travel expenses and per diem of public officials who belong to the High Commissioner for Peace Office.

The project card was approved in mid March. Four consultants were already hired.

ANNEX # 3

PICTURES

Vallenpaz



Beneficiary Family in Buenos Aires (Cauca)



Income Generation Project in Pance

Comisión Vida, Justicia y Paz

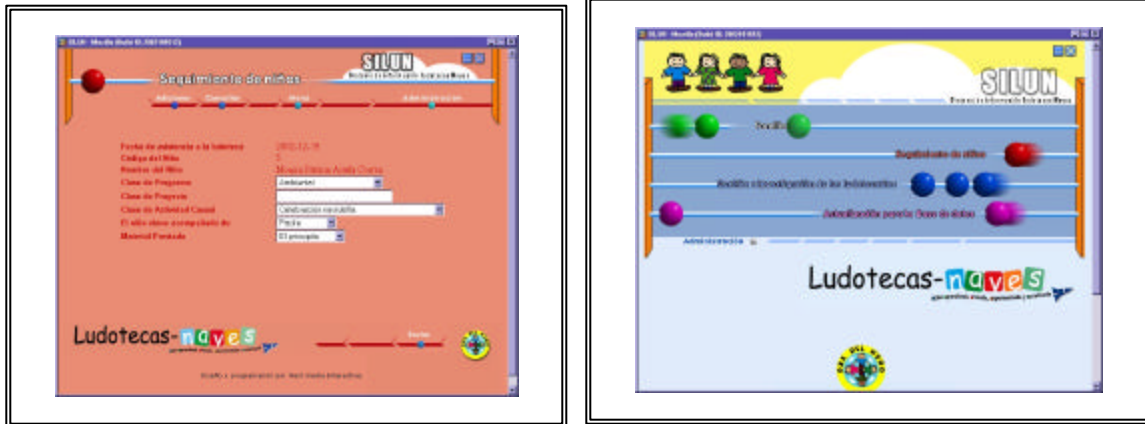


Meeting of Beneficiary Families



Seamstress Project in Puerto Wilches

Corporación Día del Niño



Screen images from the Toy Libraries Information System (SILUN by its Spanish initials)

Fundemos



Social Cartography Workshop in Silvia (Cauca)



Technical visit to one of the families selected for the implementation of an income generation project in Caldon (Cauca)

Corporación Jurídica Libertad



Rural and Urban area of the municipality of San Francisco, Eastern Antioquia

Co-existence Center in San Vicente del Caguán



Facade



Cultural House



Offices Hall

Shadai



School Strengthening Workshop in the village of
El Placer (El Cerrito)



Parents School Training in the village of
Cananguá (Guacari)

Findes



Recreational Workshop about women's role in the
family



Neighborhood Alto Bonito, zone # 3 of the project